DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIB
HANOVER NEW HAMPSHIRE
12-55A

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1955 15¢

Forty-Sixth Annual NAACP Convention

The American Negro in College, 1954-1955

Southern Editorial Comment on Supreme Court, May 31, School Ruling

Investors in Freedom

(Branch Contributions Towards Fighting Fund for Freedom)

SEP 16 1955
LIBRARY

BOOST THE NAACP!

SHOW YOUR SPIRIT!

WEAR YOUR COLORS!

For Youth Councils and College Chapters:

T-shirts (small, medium and large) ..... $ 1.25

Eton caps, blue and gold (small, medium and large) ..... $ 1.00

Overseas type caps ..... $ 1.25

For Everybody:

NAACP pins, gold plated ..... $ 1.00

Pennants, blue and gold (12" x 30") ..... $ 2.50

Banners, blue and gold (2' x 3') bearing name of branch, youth coucil, or college chapter..... $12.50

Membership buttons, per thousand ..... $ 5.00
(50¢ a hundred)

ORDER FROM

NAACP • 20 West 40th St. • N. Y. 18, N. Y.

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 62, No. 7 **Whole Number 525**

IN THIS ISSUE

August-September, 1955

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION
News and pictures from the Atlantic City convention 389

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1954-1955
News and pictures of college graduates 405

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL COMMENT ON MAY 31 SUPREME COURT RULING 423

EDITORIALS 430

DEPARTMENTS

GOOD NEWS 421

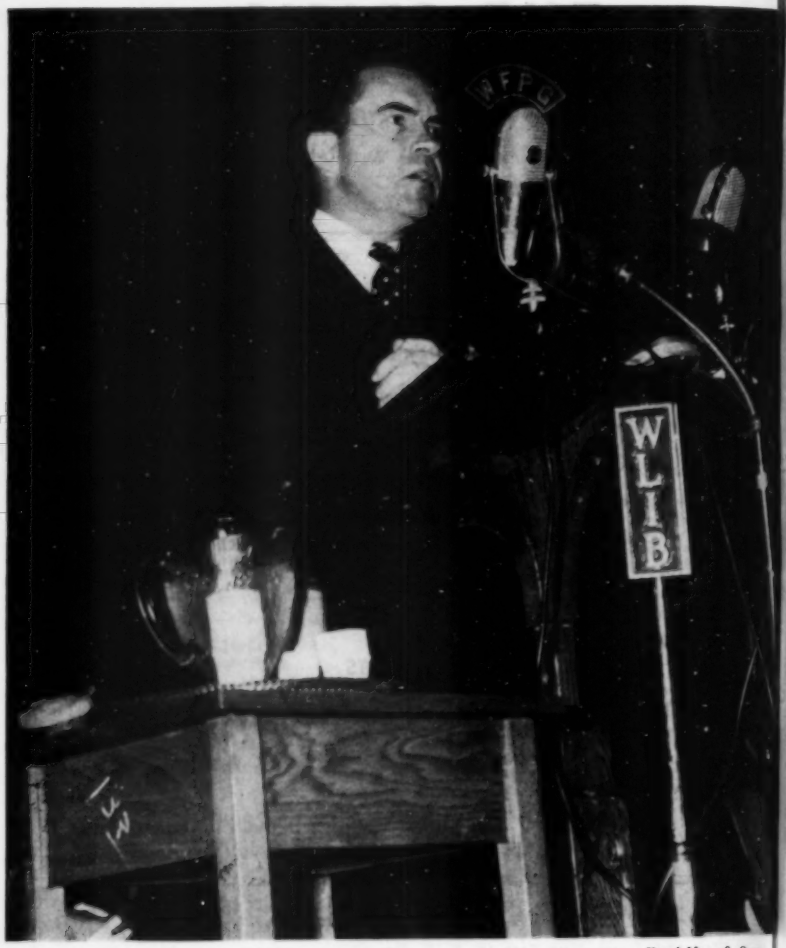
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 432

BRANCH NEWS 438

INVESTORS IN FREEDOM 444

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y. Roy Wilkins, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscription* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July* 22, 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1955 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*



Fred Hess & Son

VICE-PRESIDENT *Richard M. Nixon addresses the closing mass meeting of the 46th annual NAACP convention held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 21-26.*

Forty-Sixth Annual NAACP Convention

PRESIDENT Dwight D. Eisenhower reaffirmed the purpose of his administration "to work ceaselessly to achieve a just and lasting peace in the world and to provide increasing opportunity here at home for all citizens to improve their lives economically, socially and spiritually."

His message was contained in a telegram of greetings to the 46th annual convention of the NAACP which opened in the Atlantic City High School, Albany and Atlantic Avenues, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on June 22, 1955.

In his message to the convention, Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) said that looking back over the work of the Association during the past year he felt "a sense of great pride in being a member of the Board of Directors—a pride stimulated by our victories and accomplishments."

The New York senator listed among these "the recent Supreme Court mandate for a 'prompt and reasonable start' in bringing about school integration" which he said "stands as a tribute to Thurgood Marshall to whose distinguished leadership the American people are in substantial debt." However, he observed, "our joy in our triumphs has been muted by the loss of Walter White whose passing not only deprived the Association of an outstanding leader, but lost for all of us a close and treasured friend. We are fortunate, I know, to have as his successor, Roy Wilkins, who has followed closely along the paths marked so clearly by Walter White."

Labor leaders likewise hailed the NAACP at the opening session of the convention. James B. Carey, president, and Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the IUE-CIO, sent a telegram of greeting. Among other messages received from trade unionists were telegrams from Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee of New York City; Norman C. De Weaver, executive secretary of the New York chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists; and C. D. Weakman of the Nashville, Tennessee, CIO Industrial Union Council.

HIGHLIGHTS ASSOCIATION FIGHT

At the Wednesday afternoon session on June 22, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, summarized the highlights in the Association's Fight for Freedom since June, 1933.

"Following the Supreme Court

rulings in the school cases," Dr. Tobias said, "I would list":

(1) The voluntary action of scores of local school boards in Kansas, Delaware, Missouri, West Virginia, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, as well as in Baltimore, and Washington, in complying promptly with the Court's ruling;

(2) The response of the parochial and other private schools throughout the South in taking the lead in desegregation purely on a voluntary basis;

(3) The indication, since May 31, that many southern communities are prepared to desegregate without further legal action;

(4) Court decisions extending the principle of non-segregation in the May 17 ruling to public recreation and public housing;

(5) The success of the campaign to thwart the "economic squeeze" program of the White Citizens Councils in Mississippi;

(6) Endorsement of the NAACP's basic program by President Eisenhower at the Freedom Fulfillment Conference in Washington;

(7) Elimination of segregation in naval shore installations at Charleston, S.C., Norfolk, Virginia, and other southern locations;

(8) Termination of segregation in facilities of the Veterans Administration;

(9) Final elimination of segregation in the federal armed services;

(10) Enactment of the Metcalf-Baker bills by the New York State Legislature banning discrimination in FHA insured and VA guaranteed housing in that state;

(11) Enactment of an FEPC bill by the State of Michigan;

(12) Breaking of the color ban in construction trades unions in Dade County, Florida;

(13) Passage of legislation easing the plight of migratory farm laborers in New York State;

(14) Formulation of an effective program to protect the tenure of Negro teachers in the transition from segregation to non-segregated school systems;

(15) Increase in the voting strength of Negroes in many southern states;

(16) Election of Dr. Rufus Clement to the Atlanta School Board and the election of other Negroes to school boards and local governing bodies in many southern cities;

(17) Defeat of legislative steps to perpetuate school segregation in Tennessee;

(18) Recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission examiner to ban jim crow in interstate transportation; and

(19) Opening of restaurant facilities to Negroes on an unsegregated basis in the Knoxville, Tenn., Miami, Fla., Dallas, Texas, and other southern airports.

"These are among the many hopeful developments in our unending struggle to end, once and forever, the second-class status imposed upon Negro citizens. For these advances we are indebted to the success of our legal and legislative programs

Fred Hess & Son

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM CONTRIBUTION—*Victor Daly, left, president of the American Bridge Association, is thanked by Dr. George D. Flemmings, member of NAACP national board of directors, upon presentation of $2,000 check for the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund. The money, raised by units of the ABA, was presented at the 46th annual convention of the NAACP in Atlantic City, New Jersey.*

and our efforts to develop a more favorable climate of public opinion," added Dr. Tobias.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST EQUALITY

In the fight to attain full citizenship rights, "the Negro is faced with a conspiracy to deny equality," Roy Wilkins charged in an address at the closing session of the convention on June 26. Mr. Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association, reviewed the half-century struggle for equality since the United States Supreme Court enunciated the "separate but equal" doctrine in the historic *Plessy v. Ferguson* case of 1896.

Citing the reversal of this doctrine in the Supreme Court antisegrega-

tion decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, in the school cases, Mr. Wilkins warned that "we cannot be complacent as we see before our eyes the outlines of a conspiracy to deny, in 1955, the equality we have won for ourselves. For this school decision heralds the death of all inequality in citizenship based upon race. The Richmond editor, Virginius Dabney, correctly stated in 1953 that public school segregation was the keystone in the arch of segregation. It has been knocked out and the arch will fall.

"The conspirators know this, hence the desperation of their tactics. To us who have known the refined as

Fred Hess & Son

DELTA SIGMA THETA SUPPORTS NAACP—*Mrs. Chauncey Harllee of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority presents a check in the amount of $1,000 to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as Franklin Williams, NAACP West Coast Regional secretary-counsel, looks on. The sorority's contribution was made in memory of Walter White, late NAACP executive secretary, at the 46th annual convention of the Association in Atlantic City, New Jersey.*

Fred Hess & Son

KIVIE KAPLAN *of Boston, Massachusetts, co-chairman of the NAACP life, membership committee, presents a life membership to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, at the 46th annual convention. Mr. Marshall's life membership was subscribed to by friends in memory of his late wife, Mrs. Vivien Marshall, who died last February.*

well as the brutal methods of persecution, the emerging pattern is not new.

"First they are organizing. Here and there, dotting the South, organizations have sprung up overnight, some with fancy names like Virginia's Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberty, others like the White Citizens Councils of Mississippi which frankly declare their anti-Negro purpose."

Pointing to the assassination of Rev. George W. Lee, an NAACP leader and voter in Belzoni, Mississippi, Mr. Wilkins declared that "naked terror alone will not do the job. Even murder will not guarantee

Fred Hess & Son

AT A MEMORIAL MEETING *for Walter White, late executive secretary of the Association, which opened the convention, there were (from left), on platform: New York State Senator James L. Watson; Mrs. Walter White; Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman NAACP board of directors; and Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden, New Jersey, president of the New Jersey state NAACP.*

victory to the conspirators. They have a well-oiled system, rooted in politics, by which they hope to stave off defeat."

The anti-Negro conspirators, the NAACP spokesman charged, developed "a two-pronged political operation, one prong bottling up the Negro vote in the South at the ballot box level, and the other nullifying the Negro vote in the North by the use of blackjack tactics in both Houses of the Congress. The system has worked through the decades whether a Democratic or Republican president has been in office. The only Chief Executive to buck it was Harry S. Truman who split his party rather than keep silent on his recommendations as to civil rights for Negro Americans.

"The system has been aided by

northern Democrats who seek 'party unity' as they play poker politics with the civil rights of Negroes as the joker card.

"The system is also aided by the Republicans who seek support for their program and who also continue to hope that they will be able to build a permanent party structure in the South. It might be added here that if they continue to talk like Dixiecrats, they will not have to infiltrate the South; it will have taken them over.

"One of our principal objectives as an Association is the smashing of this iniquitous network of political strangulation which has its base in the choking off of Negro citizenship rights at the precinct and county levels through denial of the ballot."

RECALCITRANT SOUTHERNERS

Chief counsel Thurgood Marshall warned recalcitrant southern communities groping for ways and means of evading the Supreme Court's edict banning segregation in public education that they will be called to account if they have not worked out a plan of desegregation by September, 1955. The NAACP, he said, did not mean to retreat one inch from its demand, first expressed in its brief filed with the United States Supreme Court last year, that school desegregation begin by September, 1955, and not later than September, 1956.

"In all school districts," he said, in a challenging speech, "we will insist that the first and minimum evidence of 'good faith' shall be the recognition by the school board that students cannot be assigned on the basis of race and that racial segregation is abolished in that school system. Next, we will insist that a plan for desegregation be worked out as soon as possible but not later than September, 1955.

"Third, we will insist that some concrete steps towards desegregation be put into effect the next school term, beginning this fall. Fourth, we will insist that the plan include step-by-step desegregation during the next school year. Finally, we will insist that desegregation be completed by not later than the school term beginning September, 1956."

The NAACP, Mr. Marshall declared, is ready "to cooperate at every step along the way." However, he asserted, the Association will be prompt to point out to school boards which hesitate because "the people would not like desegregation" that the Supreme Court has made it plain "that one of the grounds which would not be considered as a legal ground is the one that the people do not agree with the law."

IRRESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP

Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP Washington Bureau, said that the record of the 84th Congress on civil rights "raises the question as to whether the Democrats can be trusted with national power in the important period of transition from segregation to integration."

Neither party has a "savory record" on these issues, Mr. Mitchell said. "The do-nothing Republican members of Congress have been content to ride on the President's coattail so far as the civil rights issue is concerned. However, they have

Fred Hess & Son

DISCUSSING CIVIL RIGHTS *issues at the convention are (from left) Mrs. Margaret L. Caution, president of the Atlantic City, New Jersey, branch; Atlantic City Mayor Joseph Altman; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.*

not thrown any roadblocks in the President's path when he has established policies and set up agencies in the executive branch to deal with civil rights issues.

"The Democrats on the other hand," he charged, "have given free rein to irresponsible members of their party, such as Senator Eastland of Mississippi and Congressman James Davis of Georgia, who have attacked everyone favoring civil rights ranging from the Supreme Court to the fire chief of the District of Columbia."

This lack of party discipline, the NAACP spokesman said, prompts the question: "If the Democrats are so irresponsible even without a member of their party in the White House, what would they be like if they also held the Chief Executive's post? What kind of judges would they send to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for approval with Eastland of Mississippi a key member of

that committee? What kind of officials would they appoint to fill the vital posts in the executive branch of government?"

Southern members of the party are not alone to blame for present Democratic inaction, Mr. Mitchell charged. Even though the South still has "far too much power" in Congress, northern Democrats also have power, he pointed out, citing the chairmanships of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees held respectively by Representative Emanuel Cellar of New York and Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia.

"Yet neither of these committees has taken action on civil rights bills," he declared. "Northern and western representatives and senators outnumber southern members on the Senate and House Labor Committees where FEPC is bottled up. In the Senate the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, where anti-Jim Crow travel bills are shackled, the chairman is Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington."

In response to a recommendation by Mr. Mitchell, the convention approved a plan for the appointment by NAACP state presidents of two members in each state to "work directly with the Washington Bureau in getting the support of individual members of Congress for civil rights.

The complex nature of parliamentary maneuvers used to sidetrack civil rights, Mr. Mitchell explained, "makes it imperative that we have a nation-wide team of technicians who can move into action on short notice whenever we need help from the home districts and home states of the members of Congress.

We must organize a system of warning so perfect that overnight we can blanket the country with information on what individual members of Congress are doing about civil rights bills or amendments that are either in committee or on the floor."

Addressing the closing session of the annual convention on Sunday, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon made a plea to the delegates not to "dissipate" their energies "attacking those who agree with your objectives but who may differ with you as to the most effective means."

HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

Another feature of the 46th annual convention was the mapping of an all-out drive to end discriminating in housing. Madison Jones, NAACP special assistant for housing, made this announcement at a convention session on "Problems in Housing." Participating in the session with Mr. Jones and the delegates were Robert C. Weaver, New York State deputy commissioner of housing; Ira S. Robbins, executive vice-president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York; and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of the NAACP legal staff.

Noting that there are instances in which eligible Negro families have been denied admission to vacancies in "white" public housing projects, Mr. Jones said that the NAACP is urging Negro families to apply for apartments in these developments on an integrated basis.

We are likewise asking our branches, he said, "to survey their communities to find out where new developments with FHA-insured

Fred Hess & Son

CHATTING *with Vice-President Richard M. Nixon (center) at the convention are Roy Wilkins and Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a member of the NAACP board of directors.*

mortgages or VA-loan guarantees are being built and to urge Negroes to apply for the purchase or rental of homes in such developments."

The housing drive is to be supported by legal action, an educational program, and efforts to secure federal and state legislation, such as the Metcalf-Baker law in New York State, banning racial discrimination in any developments receiving public assistance in any form.

FEPC AND THE CHURCH

More effective use of state and municipal fair employment practices laws was urged at a workshop session on the role of organized labor in a program of integration. Attending the session were fraternal delegates from thirty-five international unions affiliated with the AFL or the CIO. Opening the session, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, told the delegates that it is "essential

that the Negro community have a firm and secure economic base if we are to make the fullest reality of the great legal victories won by the Association."

The role of the church in desegregating the community was the topic of a workshop session for clergymen and lay churchmen attending the convention. Discussion leaders were Dr. J. Oscar Lee of the National Council of Churches and the Reverends J. F. Grimmett, Nashville, Tennessee, and Rabdolph Fisher, Milford, Delaware. The church, they agreed, has the obligation to take a strong public stand in support of integration.

Participating in the general sessions as well as holding two workshops of their own were some 200 youth delegates to the convention.

As an effort to accelerate school integration, the young people of the convention, whose activities are directed by Herbert Wright, youth secretary, agreed to sponsor citywide interracial conferences among young church people, and to participate in forums and radio discussions on the integration of Negroes into schools, colleges and apprenticeship programs.

Among speakers addressing the youth sessions were Executive Roy Wilkins; Richard Plaut, executive vice-chairman of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students; Mrs. Justine Smadbeck, executive director, Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation; William Oliver, co-director, UAW-CIO Fair Practices Division; and Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary.

For the second consecutive year the Ike Smalls Youth award went to the San Antonio, Texas, youth council, which sponsored a successful registration and voting campaign. The newly established Ike Smalls Advisers Award was presented to Fannie Clay, adult adviser to the Knoxville, Tenn., youth council.

LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

Fifty-two lawyers from twenty-one states attended a day-and-a-half conference prior to the opening of the convention.

Thurgood Marshall and members of his staff met with the lawyers to develop a plan of action to meet the challenge of states which seek to maintain sgregated schools in violation of the Supreme Court decisions invalidating segregation in public education.

Six major points were discussed at length: (1) procedural devices available for obtaining prompt decisions in future school segregation cases; (2) the problem of Negro teachers and the development of legal procedures protecting their rights; (3) legal theories which the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., has developed in attacking FHA mortgage-insured housing; (4) school segregation problems in northern communities; (5) discrimination against Negro municipal civil service employees; and (6) procedural techniques for preserving constitutional questions for review by the United States Supreme Court in criminal cases.

On the second day the lawyers met in a closed session with the presidents of the state conferences of NAACP branches for a rediscussion of the six points.

Missing from this 46th annual

Fred Hess & Son

NEW JERSEY *Governor Robert B. Meyner (left) places the 40th Spingarn Medal around the neck of Carl Murphy of Baltimore, Maryland, publisher of the weekly Afro-American newspapers, as Roy Wilkins (second from left) and Mrs. Murphy look on. Seated at extreme left is Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and at extreme right, Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP branch.*

convention was Walter White, the NAACP's late executive secretary, who died at his home in New York City on March 21. The 788 delegates, however, paid tribute to his memory at the opening session of the convention on June 21. Speakers were Arthur Spingarn, Dr. Channing Tobias, Roy Wilkins, and L. Pearl Mitchell of the Cleveland, Ohio, branch.

A resolution commemorating Mr. White, passed by the New York State Legislature, was presented by Senator James Watson. A copy was presented to Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, who made brief and appropriate remarks of acceptance. Another copy was received by Dr. L. S. Wiggins of Camden, president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches, hosts to the convention.

The following day the convention enthusiastically responded to a proposal by Dr. Channing Tobias for the establishment of a Walter White Memorial Fund to be made up of contributions of a least $1.00 from each of the Association's quarter-million members.

Presentation of the 40th Spingarn Medal was made on Friday, June 24, to Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers of Baltimore, by New Jersey's Governor Robert B. Meyner.

Citing some of the former recipients of the medal, such as Dr. E. E. Just, Marian Anderson, James Weldon Johnson, Judge William H. Hastie, Thurgood Marshall and Ralph J. Bunche, the Governor said: "Here is a list of which all America can be proud. To achieve top-level success in the United States is never easy; it calls for qualities of mind and character of an exceptional kind. But for a Negro to get to the very top means even more, and many of your Spingarn medalists had to overcome prejudice of the most vicious kind and almost insuperable handicaps in their climb to fame and glory.

"I have no doubt that, as the spirit of tolerance grows in our country—and it is growing very fast—that the number of Negroes who soar to the top will greatly multiply. I am sure that the committee which awards the Spingarn Medal will have a more difficult task of selection in each future year."

Accepting the medal, Mr. Murphy said he dedicated "the larger part of this award" to his family and "the 200 employees of the *Afro*, who mark this as a special occasion." Another third he dedicated "to my fellow publishers of the weekly press" and a "third large share" to Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP branch and of the Maryland State NAACP Conference and to Thurgood Marshall and his associates in the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

The medal was presented to the publisher with the following citation:

"Carl Murphy, dedicated editor and publisher and far-sighted civic leader, has for 31 years as the guiding genius of the Afro-American Newspapers contributed notably to the progress of civil rights in his home city of Baltimore, in his state and in the nation. His leadership role in leveling invidious racial barriers in employment, in education and in recreation has been effective and consistent.

"Both as a newspaper publisher and as an enlightened citizen, Mr. Murphy has been an ardent and uncompromising advocate of freedom and equality in the best American tradition. He has used the immense power of the press to advance the cause of human rights and to beat back the evil forces of bigotry.

"Active in the service of his state, he has been a member of various official bodies, including the Governor's Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief and the Maryland State Commission on Higher Education for Negroes.

"In recognition of his crusading spirit and his selfless championship of civil rights, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is proud to present to Carl

Murphy this 40th Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished service."

FREEDOM FUND DINNER

A total of $31,223 was turned in at the annual Freedom Fund dinner on Thursday, June 23. Of the total, $26,848 was contributed by branches throughout the country. Victor Daly, president of the American Bridge Association, contributed a check for $2,000, representing contributions raised for the NAACP by ABA units. Life memberships subscribed brought in another $2,375. And at the Sunday mass meeting an additional $1,000 check was presented on behalf of the Delta Sigma Sorority as a gift in memory of Walter White.

Among larger contributions from NAACP units were $5,100 from the North Carolina state conference of branches; $4,854 from the Texas state conference; $2,586.50, Springfield, Massachusetts, Branch; $2,070, Mississippi state conference; $2,000-.59, Detroit; $1,135, South Carolina state conference; and $1,000 each from Atlantic City, Boston and Chicago.

THALHEIMER AWARDS

The annual Thalheimer Awards, named in honor of the donor, were presented at the Freedom Fund dinner. Cash prizes totaling $525 were awarded to seven branches and two state units.

Among branches without paid personnel, first prize of $100 went to work in the field of employment, housing and public accommodations. Winner of the $50 second prize was the Columbus, Ohio, branch for success in its effort to open up new opportunities for Negro teachers in the city high schools, also for securing an open occupancy policy in public housing and for getting the transit company to hire Negro bus drivers. The Newark, Delaware, Columbus, Miississippi, and Brownsville-Uniontown, Pennsylvania, branches each received honorable mention and cash prizes of $25.

The $100 first prize for branches with paid personnel went to Detroit with a membership of 10,800, the largest in the Association in 1954. This branch secured the abolition of discrimination in assignment of families to public housing units in Detroit and Hamtramck, Cleveland, with a membership of 8,000 took the second prize of $50 for work in eliminating discrimination by a bulding trades union, ending racial designations, on teacher and student records, and successfully promoting a private housing development for open occupancy.

Among state units, the New Mexico conference of NAACP branches won first prize of $100 for success in having the state complete its program of desegregation in public schools immediately following the Supreme Court's historic May 17 decision. Minnesota won the second prize of $50 for success in its drive for enactment of fair employment practices act with enforcement powers.

A feature of the convention was "The Decisive Hours," a dramatic skit written by Elsie Gibbs of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in a performance by Pearl Primus and her dancers.

Delegates to the 46th annual convention selected San Francisco, California, as the site of the 47th annual convention in 1956.

Fred Hess & Son

NAACP *Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins addressing the convention during the Walter White memorial meeting on Tuesday, June 11. Seated behind Mr. Wilkins are Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins (right), president of the New Jersey state conference of NAACP branches, who presided.*

E. F. Joseph

CORRANN McNAIR, *Grozy Morris, and Dorella Anderson were featured in the Riverside, California, youth council variety show. BOTTOM: Two new life members are welcomed into the NAACP by field worker Lester Bailey (left) as Mrs. Viola Taylor signs up Lou Milenbach (second from right) and Ed Rosenkrantz (right). Both Milenbach and Rosenkrantz employ Negro workers in their establishments.*

The American Negro In College, 1954-1955

The Crisis presents its forty-fourth annual number containing information and statistics from Negro and mixed colleges and universities for the academic year 1954-1955. **We wish, however, to make it clear that this information is not complete.** We do not assert that every graduate is included, or that our college enrollment figures are comprehensive. The information set forth here was gathered from registrars, through questionnaires, and individual sources. And few, if any, of the mixed colleges now keep records by race and color. Therefore this report must be read as a sketch map and not as a survey.

The figures this year indicate that the grand total of all graduates from all institutions is 6,802. Howard University, it should be noted, is not in this listing. Of this total 6,370 received bachelor degrees of various types, and 296 master degrees of various types; whereas last year we reported 5,666 as receiving bachelor degrees of various types, and 335 as receiving master degrees of various types.

Southern University continues to have the largest enrollment among Negro colleges, 3,673. She graduated 339 with the bachelor degree. Prairie View, Florida A&M, Virginia State, Morgan State, and South Carolina State all had more than 2,000 students enrolled. And eight institutions enrolled a 1,000 or more students: Grambling, Tuskegee, Pine Bluff A&M, West Virginia State, Hampton Institute, Savannah State, Xavier, and Central State.

Meharry Medical College enrolled 466. Sixty-two graduates received the M.D. degree, 30 the D.D.S., three received diplomas in dental hygiene, three certificates in clinical laboratory technology, seven the bachelor of science in nursing, and two the master's degree in biochemistry.

According to our information, Ohio State University graduated nine Ph.D.'s, two doctors of dental

Marjorie Littlejohn
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Odessa Ragland
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Katherine Peace
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Mrs Julien Durden
Honors
Dillard

Lula Jackson
Honors
Pine Bluff A.M.&N.

Ernestine King
Highest honors
A. U. Sch. Soc. Wk.

Lois Smith
Summa cum laude
Huston-Tillotson

Paul Taylor
Honors
Tuskegee

Alice Williams
Honors
American Baptist

D. Hester
Honors
Morris

Richard Rollins
Honors
U. Thel., N.Y.

Roy Hudson
Honors
Livingstone

Alan Tatum
Honors
Jarvis Christian

Mrs. Doris Davis
Honors
Coppin State

C. McMahan
Honors
Morristown

surgery, and two doctors of medicine. Tuskegee Institute graduated twelve doctors of veterinary medicine. Tufts University graduated one doctor of dental surgery, and Detroit University three.

Detailed information and statistics:

Harold Leon Randolph of Atlanta, Georgia, was the top ranking graduate of Morehouse in the class of 1955. Mr. Randolph, a sociology major, received the B.A. degree. He has been granted several scholarships for graduate work during the coming school year, two from Atlanta University and one from the Howard University School of Law.

James Billeaudeau graduated summa cum laude from Southern, and Myrtle Lee Edwards was the highest honor graduate from Prairie View. Highest honor graduates from Florida A&M were Richard McGriff and Gloria Ann Wilson; from Virginia State, Veonia Rice; from Morgan State, Gilbert Ware; from South Carolina State, Edith Jenkins; and from Tuskegee, Paul Taylor.

Delores Doucett received highest honors at Grambling; Sylvia Jackson was a summa cum laude from Pine Bluff A&M and Velma Alexander a summa cum laude from West Virginia State. Irving King was honor graduate at Hampton Institute; Ardelma Isaac at Savannah State; Mertha Lockett at Jackson College; Vivian Cox at Winston-Salem Teachers; and William Gibson at Morris Brown.

Marva Parks graduated magna cum laude from Xavier; LaVerne Brooks, magna cum laude from Central State; and Frances Brown, with honors, from Virginia Union. Miss Brown majored in commerce and is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honorary Society.

Fisk University lists the following ranking students in the class of 1955: Jane Halliburton, summa cum laude, dean's list 1954-55, Phi Beta Kappa; Joan Roberts, summa cum laude, Gabriel Scholar 1952-53, dean's list, 1951-55; Barbara Ann Bailey, cum laude, dean's list 1951-55, Who's Who, Phi Beta Kappa; Gloria Meade, magna cum laude, Gabriel Scholar 1952-53, dean's list 1951-55, Beta Kappa Chi Science Fraternity, Who's Who, Phi Beta Kappa; Barbara Lu Cunningham, cum laude, dean's list 1951-54, Beta Kappa Chi Science Fraternity, American Chemical Society, Who's Who; and Ethel Roberson, cum laude, early entrant Ford Foundation Scholar 1951-55, Beta Kappa Chi Science Fraternity, American Chemical Society.

Mrs. Consuella J. Durden was highest honor graduate at Dillard; Norma Jean Patton at Alcorn; Aaron Favors, Jr., and Annell Ponder at Clark; Inez Cannon, cum laude, at Allen; Alicia Hastings at Lincoln (Mo.); Essie Lee Greene at Johnson C. Smith; Robert Walker at Benedict; Cordell Earnest Johnson, Jr., at Langston; Doris Lee Batts at Fayetteville State; Mrs. Mary Helen Diggs, cum laude, at Philander Smith; Arabella Wester at Morris; and Mrs. Hortense Toles and Mary Lee Bowie, both summa cum laude, at Bishop.

Huston-Tillotson reports Natilae Bowman and Emma Smith, both summa cum laude, as highest honor graduates; Cheyney State, Betty Dent; Shaw, Owen Nichols; Rust, India Walker; Spelman, Lola Jean Scott; Albany State, Charles Davis; Knoxville, Ulysses McBride; Kentucky State, Iola Harding; Bennett, Thelma Owens; and Livingston, Roy Hudson.

Meharry Medical College reports the following prizes, awards, and medals as being given at its eightieth commencement:

In the School of Nursing the Charles Nelson Gold Medal, awarded to the graduating student attaining the highest general average in nursing, to Aline Franklin Owens; and the Foster Memorial Prize, awarded to the graduating students selected by the faculty of the School of Nursing as represent-

Barbara Boyde
A.B.
Smith

Barbara Brown
Honors
Va. Union

Shyriee Dallard
A.B.
Smith

Betty Dent
Honors
Cheyney State

Norma Patton
Honors
Alcorn

Henry Collins
Honors
Maryland State

Thelma Owens
Honors
Bennett

J. Billeandean
Honors
Southern Univ.

William Thomas
Stillman

Owen Nichols
Honors
Shaw

Mertha Lockett
Honors
Jackson

Iola Harding
Honors
Ky. State

Loretta Gross
Honors
Delaware State

Gloria Meade
Phi Beta Kappa
Fisk

Ann Bailey
Phi Beta Kappa
Fisk

ing in the highest degree the desirable qualities of a nurse, to Jessie Lucille Venson.

In the School of Dentistry the Alpha Omega Scholarship Award, awarded by the Alpha Omega Fraternity to the fourth-year student attaining the highest scholastic average in dentistry, to William Lafayette Alexander; the Nashville Dental Prizes, awarded by the Nashville Dental Supply Company to graduating students for excellency in clinical dentistry, to Edward George Hall, William Edward Wilson, and Cornelius Henry, Jr.; the Columbia Dentoform Prize, awarded by the Columbia Dentoform Corporation, New York City, to the fourth-year student attaining the highest average in all technical work in dentistry, to Elisha Roscoe Richardson.

The American Society of Dentistry for Children Prizes, awarded to the first and second most outstanding fourth-year students in pedodontic theory, technic and practice, to Jack Arthur Kelly and Brent Dolese Dulan; the American Academy of Dental Medicine Award, awarded to the fourth-year student showing the highest degree of achievement, proficiency and promise in the field of dental medicine, to Elisha Roscoe Richardson; the William A. Jackson Dental Prize, awarded by the William A. Jackson Dental Society of Philadelphia to the fourth-year student showing the greatest proficiency in clinical and didactic aspects of exodontia during his clinical experience, to John Louis Latture.

The Donley H. Turpin Memorial Award, awarded by the Capitol City Dental Society to the fourth-year student with the highest total average for all courses in prosthetic dentistry, to Edward George Hall; the Mizzy Prizes, awarded by Mizzy Dental Supply Incorporated to the most outstanding fourth-year student in prosthetics, pedodontia, oral surgery and anesthesia, and crown and bridge, to Edward George Hall (Prosthetics), Jack Arthur Kelly (Pedodontia), William Edward Wilson (Oral surgery and anesthesia), and Cornelius Octavious Henry, Jr. (Crown and bridge); and the Snyder Dental Prize, awarded by the Snyder Dental Company of Nashville to the fourth-year student showing greatest proficiency and excellency in clinical operative dentistry, to Walter Rayford Tucker.

In the Division of Dental Hygiene the Metal Arts Award, awarded by the Metal Arts Company to the graduating student attaining the highest general average in dental hygiene, to Melva Louise Wilbun.

In the School of Medicine the Charles Nelson Gold Medal, awarded to the fourth-year student attaining the highest general average in medicine, to Alfred Blair Jefferson; the Ralph Braund Award, awarded by Dr. Ralph Braund to the most outstanding senior medical student in surgery, to Sonnie Wellington Hereford, III; and the C. V. Mosby Scholarship Awards, awarded by the C. V. Mosby Company to the five ranking fourth-year students for scholastic excellence in medicine, to Alfred Jefferson, Edawrd Allen Jones, Jr., Jesse J. Pone, Jr., David Ross, and Sonnie Wellington Hereford, III.

The Faculty Gold Medal in the School of Clinical Laboratory Technology, awarded to the graduating student attaining the highest general average in clinical laboratory technology, went to John Lorenzo Cradle.

Lionel Oxley took honors at Saint Augustine's; Pynette Sharps and Alfred Collins, highest honors, at Maryland State; Eugene Smith at Tougaloo; Ramona Wimbush at Bluefield State; Doris Medlock at Florida N&I; and Herbert Lindsey at Talladega.

William Thomas was highest honor graduate at Stillman; Henry J. Mott, Jr., at Edward Waters; James Lowry at Lincoln (Pa.); William Hawkins

Aline Owens
Highest honors
Meharry

Willie Logan
A.M.
Mt. Holyoke

Ardelma Isaac
Honors
Savannah State

Myrtle Edwards
Honors
Prairie View

Alfred Jefferson
Highest honors
Meharry

Alberta Jackson
Honors
Butler

Cordell Johnson
Honors
Langston

John Parker
Honors
Fayetteville

Lola Scott
Highest honors
Spelman

Ethel Brown
Honors
Fayetteville

Joan Roberts
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Ethel Roberson
Cum laude
Fisk

Sally Duval
Phi Beta Kappa
Fisk

Barbara Cunningham
Cum laude
Fisk

Jane Halliburton
Phi Beta Kappa
Fisk

and Alan Tatum, both com laude, at Jarvis Christian; Alberta Jackson at Butler; Loretta Gross at Delaware State; Delores McMahan at Morristown N&I; and Ernestine King at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Miss King, a native of Los Angeles, California, received her Master of Social Work degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work and her A.B. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles. She has accepted a temporary position as caseworker with the Los Angeles County Bureau of Adoptions while awaiting a permanent appointment as a medical social worker at the Los Angeles County General Hospital.

At the American Baptist Theological Seminary Mrs. Alice Williams was the highest honor graduate; at Gammon Theological Seminary, Edgar LeRoy Mack; at Piney Woods, Deborah King; at Coppin State, Mrs. Doris Davis; and at Western Baptist Seminary, Albert Rowan, William Givens, Edna Johnson, and Marceline Coleman.

John Edward Means graduated with a Ph.B. and honors, cum laude, at the University of Detroit. He was president of the senior class in the college of arts and sciences. Edward Alexander Wilson, III, graduated with a Ph.B. and honors, magna cum laude. In addition the University of Detroit graduated Robert Hayes, Ph.B.; Ollie Wilson and Lillian Johnson, B.S. in Education; Harrison Ridley, Jr., B.S.; and Edith Coleman and Leon Orr, B. Music. Horace Morgan received a B.B.A., and Charles Smith, Emmett Long, and Leven Weiss, the LL.B.

The University of Kansas awarded B.A. degrees to Barbara Anderson, Edward Curry, Curtis Herron, Joan Mitchell, Mary Morse, Robert Warder, Richard Whitmore, Claude Wright, Shirley Young; a B.S. in pharmacy to David Johnson, Jr., and to Melba Austin and Charmaine King, the B.S. in Education. Bachelor of Music Education degrees were awarded Teresa Cartwright and Richard Graham.

Marie Orme received a Bachelor of Art Education degree; Cecil Squires, a Bachelor of Science in Business; Charles Ross, a Master of Science in Pharmacy; Jesse Milan, a Master of Science in Education; Cornelius Reed, a Master of Social Work; and Lissetta Jones, a Certificate of Social Work.

Oberlin College conferred the following degrees: the A.B. degree in the College of Arts and Sciences to William Cline (honors), Delores Coleman, Caroline Davis, Arnold Jones, Georgia Taylor; Graduate School of Theology, an A.M. to Eleanor Woodcock and a B.D. to Freddie Lee Steen; in the Conservatory of Music the Mus. B. degree to Simona Atkins (honors), Marvyne Betsch, John Jackson, and William Moore; and the Ed. Mus. B. degree to Harrison Adams, Jr., Delores Coleman, Juanita Howell, Evelyn Lawlah, and Verolga Nix.

Dartmouth College conferred A.B. degrees upon Joseph Chester Allen, Jr., with distinction in government. Richard Fairley and Bernard Benjamin Fulton, Jr., were in the third honor group.

Simmons College conferred S.B. degrees upon Ann Hudson, Frances Kennedy, Verona Nelson, and Marilyn Perkins, R.N.

Miss Frances Kennedy, class of 1955, was an active member and skillful dancer in the Modern Dance Club.

Peggy Louise Gray, class of 1956, was junior dormitory representative to the Stu-G Council, and in her freshman year was house chairman, frosh rep to Dorm Board, sub-chairman of Social Relations Committee, and a member of the Debating Team, YWCA Club, and Curiculum Committee. During her sophomore year she was vice-president and treasurer of the Forum. Along with representing her class on Stu-G Counsel this year, Peggy is a member of the Academy (honor so-

Jane Brown
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Gloria Lee
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Lottie McCollough
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Alice Stewart
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Dora Thomas
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Aaron Travis
Honors
Clark

Alicia Hastings
Honors
Lincoln, Mo.

La Verne Brooks
Magna cum laude
Central State

Edgar Smith
Highest honor
Tougaloo

Annell Ponder
Honors
Clark

Robert Walker
Honors
Benedict

Essie Greene
Highest honor
Johnson C. Smith

Albert Rowan
Honors
Western Baptist

William Givens
Honors
Western Baptist

Pynette Sharps
Honors
Maryland State

ciety) and the Music Listening Committee. Miss Gray is from New York City.

Charles Bullock graduated with the D.M.D. degree, cum laude, from Tufts.

At Berea College, Yaw Manu, from the Gold Coast, Africa, was nominated president of the Men's Association and elected to the local chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha. Connie Willard was elected YWCA president, and he made the dean's honor list for the first semester 1954-55. Ann Walker was chosen for the cast of centennial drama, "Wilderness Road," and was in the cast of the local dramatics major production, "The Grass Harp." Larue McMahan was in the cast of local dramatics major production, "Skin of Our Teeth."

Smith College conferred A.B. degrees upon barbara Boyde and Vivian Dallard.

The Harvard Divinity School conferred the following degrees: Lionel Arnold, A.B., Th.B. and S.T.M.; Louis Bransford, A.B., B.D.; Percy Allen Carter, Jr., A.B., B.D., S.T.M.; Henry Parker, A.B.; Wilfred Griffith, A.B.; Walter Lennett Storrs, Jr., A.B., B.D.; and Benton Harris, A.B., B.D., S.T.M.

Rebecca Coran and Willie Logan received A.B. and A.M. degrees, respectively, from Mount Holyoke.

Mrs. Mabel Rucker received a B.S. in Education from Ashland College.

Chapman College conferred B.A. degrees upon Alice Bussey and Shelvin Avery.

Washington and Jefferson College conferred B.A. degrees upon Horace Miles, Roland Crump, Dudley B. Chatman, Jr., and Charles Broadfield.

Gloria Jordan graduated cum laude, with a B.S., from the school of nursing at Alfred University.

Harvard Medical School enrolls three Negroes: Robert Joseph Rivers, Jr., class of 1957; Eddie Harris and Martin Spencer, both in the class of 1956.

James King, Jr., and Albert Rouse graduated from the California Institute of Technology.

The University of Omaha graduated the following: Betty Jean Scott, B.A.; Joseph Shearron, B.S. in Business Administration; Barbara Davis, Iris Faulkner and Clara Pearson, B.S. in Education; and Elizabeth Anderson and Marvin Crayton, B.A.

Charles Bryant, Ruth Davis, and Christopher Stith graduated with the B.S. in Education from The University of Nebraska.

Golden Joseph Zenon, Jr., of Abberville, Louisiana, was winner of the Lincoln Home Builders design contest at The University of Nebraska during the last semester. In presenting the award, President M. W. Squire of the Builders said that Zenon's entry was voted by six judges as the best original design adaptable to the selected site of three-bedroom, $18,000 house readily merchandisable.

As to Zenon's capabilities, he won first place in the Indiana Limestone contest, received honorable mention in the Nebraska Concrete Block contest, and was nominated for the University's O. J. Ferguson award for the outstanding student.

Zenon was sent to Nebraska because Louisiana would not accept Negroes in its architectural schools. Now a senior at Nebraska, he earned money as a draftsman for NU's building and grounds department and as a teaching assistant in architecture.

The Ohio State University graduated the following Negro students during the school year 1954-1955:

At the August 1954 convocation, Ph.D.: Morgan Brown, Allie Clay Felder, Jr., and Carl Marshall; M.A., Eddie Ainsworth, Juette Day, Jerome Guilford, Marjorie Holland, Marie Holley, Neal Mitchell, Charles Morton, Harold Rose, Ruby Smith, Benjamin Waterman; Master of Education, Ora Gilmore; M.S., Asa Cline Sime, Jr., Myrtle Smith, Velma Thomas, Jesus Torres, and Charles Williams.

Ann Wilson
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Richard McGriff
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Marva Parks
Honors
Xavier

Gilbert Ware
Highest honor
Morgan

Edith Jenkins
Honors
S. C. State

Harold Randolph
Highest honors
Morehouse

India Walker
Honors
Rust

Natilea Bowman
Summa cum laude
Huston-Tillotson

Lionel Oxle
Honors
St. Augustine's

William Alexander
Highest honor
Meharry

Doris Medlock
Highest honor
Florida N&I

William Hawkins
Cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Charles Davis
Highest honor
Albany State

Doris Batts
Honors
Fayetteville

Mrs. Llewn Diggs
Honors
Philander Smith

Clara Sanderson received a B.S. in Home Economics; Otis Johnson, a B.A., and Mattie Owens, a B.S., from the College of Arts and Sciences.

Shirley Coleman and Juanita Minor received B.S. degrees in Social Administration from the College of Commerce and Administration. Cyril Rolling Allen, Jr., and Marie House received the B.S. in Education from the College of Education; and Drayton Creswell Reeves, Jr., the B.S. in Pharmacy from the College of Pharmacy.

At the December 1954 convocation, the Ph.D. was awarded to Bertha Carson, Albert Fields, and Paul McStallworth; the M.A., to Edwin Lewis, Robert McIntyre and James Vaughn.

In the College of Arts and Sciences, the B.A. to Wilma Lee and Geneva Carson, cum laude with distinction in medical technology.

In the College of Commerce and Administration, the B.S. in Business Administration to Odessa Smith. The B.S. in Social Administration to Thomas Hooker, Joe-Ann McClure, and Helen Phillips.

In the College of Education, the B.S. in Education to Ray Banks, Jack Gibbs, Rufus Greene, Roland Malone, Ruby Woods, and the Bachelor of Music to Roy Callahan.

In the College of Medicine, the B.S. in Nursing to Dolores Lee Freeman, Ruth Halsell, Jean Harris, and Jean Smedley.

At the March 1955 convocation, the Ph.D. to George Herman Kydd, III; the M.A. to Rufus Lawrence; and the Master of Education to Eugene Lewis.

In the College of Commerce and Administration, the B.S. in Business Administration to Marie Jones, and the B.S. in Social Administration to Martha Archer and Ulysses Huckleby.

In the College of Education, the B.S. in Education to Carol Mines, Walter Mosee, and Harland Randolph; the Bachelor of Fine Arts to Adele Giles.

In the College of Medicine, the B.S. in Nursing to June Jackson, Betty Johnson, and Beulah Mitchell; in the College of Pharmacy, the B.S. in Pharmacy to Ernest Washington.

At the June 1955 convocation, the Ph.D. to Wilbur Hale and Thomas Williams; the M.A. to Carmen Bell, Donald Fears, and Harold Hamilton. Edward Williams received a Master of Social Work degree.

Vivian Powell and Norval Saunders received the B.S. in Home Economics from the College of Agriculture.

In the College of Arts and Sciences, the B.A. degree to Samuel Black, Odom Brown, and Beverly Hunter; the B.S. degree to Neville Baron, Marie Harris, Paul Moore, James Morton, and Prince Albert Smith, Jr.

The B.S. in Social Administration was awarded to Shirley Ann Batchelor.

William McKinley and Maurice Pemberton received the D.D.S. from the College of Dentistry.

In the College of Education, the B.S. in Education was awarded to Irene Armstrong, Alfred Chandler, Ruthmarie Clement, Jean Davis, Virginia Dews, Marie Frazier, Mildred Haynes, and William Albert Stewart, Jr.

In the College of Engineering, Frederick Lewis received a Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering degree and Chubah Ezeani a Bachelor of Engineering in Mining.

Lloyd Brown received an LL.B. from the College of Law; Anthony Davis and Randolph Wright, the M.D. from the College of Medicine.

The Bachelor of Pharmacy degree was awarded by the College of Pharmacy to Rudolph Cross, Augustine Davis, and Marvel Woodward.

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	Total	Under-Grad.	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters'
Southern Univ.	3673	3673	.....	339	.....
Praire View	2911	2762	149	267	20
Florida A&M	2716	2392	324	414	88
Virginia State	2615	2552	63	264	21
Morgan State	2046	2046	.....	253	.....
S. Carolina State	2001	1673	328	158	47
Grambling College	1898	1898	.....	201	.....
Tuskegee	1730	747[1]	89	173	9
Pine Bluff A&M	1516	1516	.....	232	.....
W. Virginia State	1285	1285	.....	109	.....
Hampton	1283	1283	.....	182	2
Savannah State	1161	1161	.....	102	.....
Xavier	1113	1060	53	161	18
Central State	1000	1000	.....	104	.....
Virginia Union	973	934	39	126	.....
Jackson	851	851	.....	219	.....
Winston Salem	837	837	.....	112	.....
Fisk	797	728	69	98	20
Dillard	784	784	.....	94	.....
Morris Brown	778	778	.....	80	.....
Alcorn A&M	774	774	.....	74	.....
Clark	751	751	.....	78	.....
Allen	751	745	6	118	.....
Lincoln (Mo.)	750	739	11	95	1
Johnson C. Smith	710	688	22[2]	92	2
Benedict	693	687	6[2]	193	.....
Langston	690	690	.....	61	.....
Fayetteville	682	682	.....	132	.....
Philander Smith	665	665	.....	71	.....
Morris	621	621	.....	51	.....
Bishop	613	509	104	46	6
Morehouse	602	598	5[2]	57	.....
Huston-Tillotson	597	597	.....	114	.....
Cheyney	570	570	.....	77	.....
Shaw	566	563	3	80	.....
Rust	499	499	.....	90	.....
Spelman	499	499	.....	66	.....
Albany State	487	487	.....	89	.....
Knoxville	478	478	.....	38	.....
Kentucky State	467	467	.....	93	.....
Bennett	467	467	.....	100	.....
Meharry[3]	466	462	4	7	.....
Livingstone	450	450	.....	63	.....

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
St. Augustine	447	447	.....	79	.....
Maryland State	440	440	.....	47	.....
Tougaloo	419	419	.....	51	.....
Bluefield State	354	354	.....	56	.....
Florida N & I	314	314	.....	61	.....
Talladega	305	305	.....	61	.....
Stillman	300	300	.....	35	.....
Edward Waters (Jr.)	282	101[4]	.....	50	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	231	231	.....	38	.....
Jarvis Christian	215	215	.....	26	.....
Butler	211	211	.....	29	.....
Delaware State	197	197	.....	21	.....
Morristown N & I	114	114	.....	24	.....
Atlanta U. School Social Work	85	.....	85	.....	30
American Baptist	82	80	2	13	.....
Gammon Theological	71	2	69	10	1
Piney Woods (Jr.)	52	52	.....	20	.....
Coppin State	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
Western Baptist	32	32	.....	4	.....
TOTALS	49,967	47,062	1,431	6,241	265

[1] This is the figure reported by the school.
[2] Divinity school enrollment.
[3] Meharry is a professional school and the breakdown is given on page 419.
[4] The figure reported by the college.

MIXED SCHOOLS

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Ohio State	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	25
Univ. S. Calif.	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. Detroit	200	25	150	25	13	3
U. Kansas	163	26	122	15	16	3
Oberlin	56	.....	44	12	16	.....
Rockurst	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth	17	.....	17	.....	3	.....
Simmons	17	17	13	4	4	.....
Tufts	17	6	11	.....	1	.....
Berea	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Andover Newton	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Smith	9	5	4	.....	2	.....

MIXED SCHOOLS
ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Harvard Divinity	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....
W. Va. Wesleyan	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Holyoke	7	.....	6	1	2	.....
Ashland	7	1	6	.....	1	.....
Chapman	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Wash. & Jefferson	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Bates	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Alfred	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Harvard Medical	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Aurora	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Calif. Inst. of Technology	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Bowdoin	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
U. of Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
U. of Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
TOTALS	975	87	452	71	129	31

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Morgan Cornelius Brown ..... Ohio State University
Gwendolyn Bertha Carson ..... Ohio State University
Allie Clay Felder, Jr. ..... Ohio State University
Marvin Albert Fields ..... Ohio State University
Frank Wilbur Hale, Jr. ..... Ohio State University
George Herman Kydd, III ..... Ohio State University
Carl LeRoy Marshall ..... Ohio State University
Paul McStallworth ..... Ohio State University
Thomas Thackery Williams ..... Ohio State University

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

Clarence Boyd ..... Detroit University
Charles Thomas Bullock ..... Tufts University
Robert Fuller ..... Detroit University
George Logwood ..... Detroit University
Dwight Maurice Pemberton ..... Ohio State University
William McKinley Preston ..... Ohio State University

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Clifford Anthony Davis ..... Ohio State University
Carter Randolph Wright, Jr. ..... Ohio State University

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Bachelor of Science in Nursing	7
Master in Biochemistry	2
Doctor of Medicine	62
Doctor of Dental Surgery	30
Diploma in Dental Hygiene	3
Certificate in Clinical Laboratory Technology	3
Total	107

DOCTOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Tuskegee Institute	12

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Virginia State	Certificate of Merit	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State	Doctor of Laws	5
Pine Bluff AM & N	Doctor of Laws	2
Central State	Doctor of Laws	2
Virginia Union	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Fisk	Doctor of Letters	1
Morris Brown	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Allen	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
Johnson C. Smith	Doctor of Divinity	2
Benedict	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morris	Doctor of Divinity	2
Morehouse	Doctor of Laws	2
Shaw	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Knoxville	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Livingstone	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Divinity	5
Maryland State	Doctor of Social Sciences	2
Tougaloo	Doctor of Divinity	1
Edward Waters	Doctor of Divinity	2
Lincoln (Pa.)	Master of Arts	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1

HONORARY DEGREES (*Continued*)

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
	Doctor of Science	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
Jarvis Christian	Doctor of Fine Arts	1
	Total	55

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates 6,857

Carrie Lawson
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Frances Myles
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Katie Weathers
Magna cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Mary Wright
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Betty Evans
Cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Delores Doucett
Highest honors
Grambling

Herbert Lindsey
Honors
Tallodega

Esther Wimbush
Highest honor
Blufield State

Clifford Gibson
Honors
Morris Brown

Velma Alexander
Honors
West Va. State

Good News

Dr. Charles T. Davis, 39, an assistant professor of English at New York University, becomes the first Negro member of the Princeton University faculty when the university opens its 210th year this September. Dr. Davis is one of eight new assistant professors announced by the university. Dr. Davis, a native of Hampton, Virginia, received his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth in 1939, his master's from the University of Chicago in 1942, and his doctorate from New York University in 1950.

★ ★ ★

When Governor Averell Harriman named General Sessions Judge Harold A. Stevens as a New York State Supreme Court Justice on July 6, 1955, Judge Stevens became the first Negro to sit on the high court. Judge Stevens fills a vacancy caused by the death last February of Justice Thomas L. J. Corcoran. Judge Stevens, 48, is a graduate of Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, and the Boston University Law School.

★ ★ ★

E. Frederic Morrow of Hackensack, New Jersey, a former field secretary of the NAACP, was named in July as administrative officer for the Special Projects Group. This group includes the Council on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Joseph M. Dodge; the offices of Harold E. Stassen and Nelson A. Rockefeller, special assistants to the President on disarmament and foreign policy, and the office of Major General John S. Bragdon, special consultant on public works planning.

Mr. Morrow was at one time a member of the public relations staff of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and the Rutgers University Law School, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

★ ★ ★

Camilla Williams sang Violetta for the first time in her career at the concert performance of Verdi's "La Traviata" at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York City, in July. Thomas Scherman conducted.

★ ★ ★

In July Wall Street saw something new in Special Markets, Inc., the first investment company controlled and managed by Negroes. Philip M. Jenkins, once manager of the Mutual fund department of Baruch Brothers & Company, and most recently with Bache & Company, is the president;

with John T. Patterson, for four years with the First Investors Corporation, as vice-president. Although some shareholders, directors, and staff members of the company are white and some are Negroes, the Negro officers control through a voting trust agreement.

★ ★ ★

Las Vegas, Nevada, has a successful interracial hotel in the Moulin Rouge, owned by Lou Rubin, owner of Chandler's restaurant in New York City. Mr. Rubin says "It's an experiment of racial democracy as important to a segment of vacationers as was Jackie Robinson's entry into major league baseball."

★ ★ ★

A piece of good news from Virginia is the decision of the Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg to open its membership to Negroes. This opening began when the rector, Rev. Francis H. Craighill, former curate of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City, accepted the family of Dr. J. Blaine Blayton, a Williamsburg physician, as parishioners. Historic Bruton, first overseas parish of the Church of England, becomes the first Protestant Episcopal congregation in Virginia to desegregate.

★ ★ ★

Philippa Schuyler was soloist on July 20 in a program of French music presented at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York City, by the Stadium Symphony under Thomas Scherman. Miss Schuyler was heard in Saint-Saëns' Piano Concerto in G minor.

Cé devant tambour nion connais Zamba.
It is before the drum you know Zamba.
A man's talents must be tested by what he professes to know and do best.

Haitian Creole Proverb

Lo re go bona thola borethe ka ko ntle mo teng e botlhoko.
When you see the outer gloss of the wild apple, you may depend on it that it is bitter inside.

Sechuana Proverb (South Africa)

■ Southern editorial comment on the May 31 Supreme Court school decision

Editorial Comment on High Court Ruling

SOUTHERN editorial comment on the United States Supreme Court decision of May 31, 1955, falls into three broad classes. There are the papers which insist that school authorities obey the law and get on as quickly as possible with the job of desegregation. Another group is cautious, although not wholly hostile. They do not want things rushed. They are the believers in "gradualism." The third group is openly hostile. They do not want desegration under any conditions.

The Supreme Court did not set a deadline for either the beginning or the completion of desegregation in the public schools. Nor did the high court outline a definite plan by which desegregation must proceed and by which lower courts might judge the efforts of local school boards toward compliance with the May 17 and May 31 rulings.

The Supreme Court says that the public schools must desegregate, but it allows leeway in the matter of the beginning and the ending of desegregation. All Southerners, however, are aware that both decisions, that of May 17, and that of May 31, mean the ultimate end of segregation in the southern jim-crow school system. This is the central issue which agitates some editors and provokes editorial comment, favorable or unfavorable, from all.

Among the papers which insist that the law be obeyed and that the schools get along with desegregation, is the San Antonio *Express* (Texas):

> The only issue properly before the citizens of communities maintaining separate public schools for white and Negro pupils is to 'keep the law in calmness made'—and to keep it in calmness. The Supreme Court's own respect for that calmness was manifest in its rejection of Negro spokesmen's plea that a deadline for desegregation be fixed for three months—or even 15 months—hence. The Justices even leaned backward in turning down the Eisenhower Administration's proposal that local school boards be required to submit desegregation plans within 90 days.

In the face of that considerate, level-headed attitude on the Court's part, such extreme utterances as those by Texas' Shepperd, or Georgia's Talmadge, or Alabama's Cooper, become

the more reprehensible. Agitation on the old, familiar lines of racial prejudice, or even on economic lines, should be ended now.

For economic considerations, as well as those of justice and decency, dictate that local school authorities fritter away no further time in devising schemes to thwart, or even unduly delay, the integration process. . . .

Indeed, the terms of the Supreme Court's decision—enforcible strictly by local authority, with resort to the Federal Courts only if local authority rebels—render impertinent any talk of "State policy" other than bona fide obedience to that decision. . . . (June 2, 1955)

The St. Petersburg *Times* (Florida) agrees in substance with the San Antonio *Express,* and titles its editorial ". . . Without Furor or Hysteria." "The United States Supreme Court order directing local school boards to end racial segregation as soon as feasible," says the editorial, "is a challenge to all that is good in our Southland."

The editor then adds, among other things:

In its order, the court made one thing very clear: This is no license to seek ways to avoid desegregation. It is a divestment of power by our highest tribunal to find the fastest and most practical way of desegregating.

Practically no one can quarrel with the order. A degree of flexibility is needed, since no single ruling could cover all situations in all states.

It is disappointing, however, that no deadline was set—even if it were 10 years away. Such lack strengthens the hand of extremists, such as Gov. Herman Talmadge of Gorgia and Rep. Prentice Pruitt of Monticello, who say integration will take 50-100 years.

What they're really saying, of course, is that they want no integration ever. Their remarks encourage those who would thwart the high court's ruling.

On the other hand, this ruling does take off the shock which would have hit some rural communities, where feeling is most intense. It is conceivable that within 10 years progress in human relations will be made even in the worse states. (June 1, 1955)

The *Times* editorial demands just what the NAACP has always insisted upon—immediate desegregation. Delay can only play into the hands of the bigots and fanatics, the die-hard racialists clinging desperately to the last straws of their discredited jim-crow system.

Contrast, now, the reasonable position of the *Express* and the *Times* with these vituperative and threatening passages from the Jackson *Daily News* (Mississippi), headed "Noisy Negro radicals":

It is going to require patience, and quite a lot of it, to deal with the Negro radicals, firebrands and hysterical agitators who are now demanding immediate compliance with the Supreme court Segregation decision.

Patience is both proper and necessary because these self-appointed Negro leaders do not represent the dominant thought among members of their race. They are very much in the minority.

It is not exaggeration, nor is it a case of the wish being father to the thought, when it is stated that an overwhelming majority of the self-respecting, peace-loving, law-abiding Negro parents in Mississippi, and the South generally, do not want to have their children mingling with white children in the public schools. They full well know the unpleasantness that would result therefrom. . . . The worthwhile Negroes in Mississippi, and the South generally, want their own schools, their own churches and their own social institutions. . . . While it is still true that 'patience is a virtue,' patience can be strained to the breaking

point by the radical, fanatical and unreasonable leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The arbitrary and insolent demands they are now making will inevitably lead to the kind of trouble they know not of. . . . (June 6, 1955)

Another paper which says no desegregation, despite the Supreme Court decisions, is the *Shreveport Journal* (Louisiana). The editor says that:

Down through the years The Journal has maintained that segregation is RIGHT; that nature segregated man by color and that segregation, therefore, is natural; that in the United States generally, segregation is decreed by basic tradition and custom, observed by BOTH races; that no man or group of men ignorant of, or indifferent to, the South's problems can arbitrarily tell the South how to solve these problems, and that, actually, the Negro is better off in the South, where he KNOWS there is segregation, than in the North, where the proclamation of so-called non-segregation is all too often just a cruel lie. . . .

The anti-segregation ruling makes a mockery of states' rights. . . . (June 2, 1955)

The *Savannah Morning News* (Georgia) claims that the "Court [is] Still Wrong on Antisegregation." The editorial says that the court itself has no power to enforce its rulings and that therefore the court's unanimous opinion "may be accepted by the states as an action of an advisory nature." Then the editor adds, with the suggestion that the decision be ignored:

Southern people, in the very nature of things, will be glad to have 'additional time' for their school boards to consider ways and means of carrying on the tribunal's decision. We may be sure, however, that Southern school boards will use this 'additional time' to do everything in their power to avoid carrying out the original decision of the court, and this will be especially true in Georgia! . . .

Despite the great learning and dignity of the nine jurists, however, the Southern people are likely neither to swallow such a distasteful medicine nor to like the way the high court has attempted to make them yield to its illogical reasonings whether or no. (June 2, 1955)

One of the papers that might be numbered among the cautious, between the extremes of acceptance and defiance, is *The Montgomery Advertiser* (Alabama). The *Advertiser* says that "If the adversaries in the race mixing issue could pick and choose among the paragraphs of the court's decision, each might go away satisfied." But its belief is that the South "will find little comfort in the court's opinion that "the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling."

There you have it [explains the Advertiser editor]. The court neither asks nor expects instantaneous compliance with its race mixing ruling. Nor yet does it expect to be defied indefinitely.

The Advertiser does not expect to witness any general race mixing below the college level for a considerable time to come.

It would have been fanciful for the South to expect that the court, having ruled unanimously last year that segregation was illegal, would now retract and bid the country to forget the whole thing. . . . (June 1, 1955)

The *Tulsa World* (Oklahoma), which is also to be numbered among the middle-of-the-roaders, believes the "court's ruling a model," and explains:

Racial integration is a matter of principle, not of immediacy. The ruling of the United States Supreme Court on the application of its decision of a year ago seems to come remarkably close to pleasing everybody. The court offered no hints of appeasement for the extremists on either side—and there are a great many of them—and it did not modify its original decision nor back off in the slightest degree from the edict that segregation in schools must end. . . . The route away from foreseen trouble is the route of law and reason, of moderation and of obedience to law. That seems to be the route the court has fixed. (June 1, 1955)

The Tulsa Tribune believes the Supreme Court handed down "a vaguely-worded 'advisory' on the school segregation issue that is going to make lawyers prosperous for many years." The *Tribune* also believes that the court "has embraced a theory of gradualism":

It means, further, that since it has produced no rule to be applied generally throughout the country the admission of Negro students into hitherto white schools may be accomplished only by suing in the federal district courts having jurisdiction over these particular districts. . . . This opens up litigation on a grand scale. . . .

The Court's order . . . was issued with the apparent pious hope that integration would be hurried as rapidly as possible without doing too much violence to local traditions. But what the court may have done without realizing it is give legal sanction to the stoppage of any movement toward integration in areas where integration is enthusiastically unpopular. (June 1, 1955)

A "sensible desegregation enforcement decision" is the way *The News-Sentinel* (Knoxville, Tennessee) describes the May 31 decision:

But while yesterday's decision [the editor explains] has the appearance on the surface of simply handing to the lower courts the burden of administering the original decision, actually it was one which most thoughtful people will feel was dictated by common sense and sound statesmanship. (May 31, 1955)

"Even where legal action is brought," counsels the *Winston-Salem Journal* (North Carolina), "it does not follow that mixing of the races in the public schools will become compulsory. The court has banned legally required segregation." (June 1, 1955).

One of the openly hostile papers, *The Natchez Democrat* (Mississippi), blusters about a congressional investigation of the Court, after commenting on the late President's attempt "to enlarge the court," and the subsequent threat of a congressional investigation. The *Democrat* editor, however, would magniloquently forbear such an investigation because:

We can fight the segregation decision with every legal weapon at hand; we can even refuse to obey the mandate of the decision. But let us not try to destroy the Court itself and be guilty of the Roosevelt policy of wreck and ruin. (June 28, 1955)

The *Democrat* editor, understandably, does not like the NAACP because "it vows over and over that all forms of discrimination will be abolished." The NAACP fight for full equality the *Democrat* deliberately misinterprets as a fight for "social equality," and then accuses the Association of being "the only organization which could talk out both sides of its collective mouth, saying different things at the same time and retaining support of some intelligent people."

"The end of school segregation by force is not in sight," chortles *The Mobile Register* (Alabama). The editor, apparently, interprets the "no deadline for any state" paragraphs of the May 31 decision as a slap at

The small agitating minority in the United States which has sought feverishly to get desegregation railroaded down the throats of the people, especially the people of Alabama and other Southern states, is not likely to crow as noisily of victory today as it did when the court handed down its decision of May 17, 1954.

Although the Supreme Court takes the view—a mistaken view in our opinion—that separate schools for white and colored are incompatible with the Constitution, its implementing order is equivalent to a rebuff for the clamor crowd which has demanded an abrupt end to segregation.

The more we examine this order of the court, the more it impresses us as providing support for our unchangeable opinion that the court was mistaken in the first place in holding school segregation of the races to be unconstitutional. . . .

It is unfortunate, we hold, that the Supreme Court did not see its way clear in its original decision to slap down the little agitating minority that has carried on such an uncalled-for clamor against racial segregation in the public schools. (June 1, 1955)

On the other hand, *The Macon Telegraph* (Georgia) opines that

The court's opinion . . . does not represent a 'victory' for either side.

It does not comply with demands of the intergrationists that 1956 or any other deadline be established.

Nor does it imply any degree of deference to the threats and defiance of unyielding segregationists.

Generally, it represents as much of a 'middle of the road' course as would be possible without directly contradicting the basic principle enunciated.

Most private citizens had hoped for such a course employing moderation and it is well that the court has thus entrusted the solution of the problem to these local people. . . .

Serious minded citizens of both races want to see the issue resolved fairly and to the best interests of all concerned, but they do not want to feel they are being pressured into action.

On the other hand *the opinion itself does not justify any drastic or hasty alteration of the public school system.* Even in those few states like Georgia where 'private' schools are authorized, this method cannot be properly resorted to at this time, if ever. (June 1, 1955)

"The only way to move toward integration," says *The Macon News* (Georgia), "is to prepare students, parents and facilities for the acceptance of white and colored children in the same classrooms. This the people of Georgia, in their present mood, have no intention of doing. . . .

"We are pleased that the court rejected the NAACP plea to set a deadline for integration. Such a ruling would have placed a time bomb under southern educational systems."

Then the *News* concludes:

The decree handed down Tuesday [May 31], if reasonably interpreted by the various federal district courts, will allow those states where the idea of integration is more acceptable to proceed in conformity with the wishes of their people. *But in other states where plans to mix the races in the public schools are firmly opposed, the district courts will have wide latitude to permit a delay in integration until and if the day comes when public opinion coincides with constitutional interpretations.* (June 1, 1955)

The *San Antonio News* (Texas) tells its readers to "face the facts," because racial segregation in American public schools is now illegal and local communities are responsible for solving the desegregation problem.

Public opinion [explains the editor], even in the South and particularly in the Southwest, has been steadily swinging toward acceptance of educational desegregation. And that swing has accelerated perceptibly since the Supreme Court's initial opinion on May 17, 1954.

Genuine statesmen and educators of merit will exercise their positions of leadership to assist and guide that irresistible trend to its worthy goal. And politicians who strive to capitalize on such confusion and ill-will as the transition may generate will be rendering grave disservices to the nation, their states, the local communities and the youth of America.

We have unquenchable faith in the common sense and inherent sense of justice of the American people and the people of Texas. That is why we believe the prophets of violence and defenders of prejudice are as blind in vision as they are wrong in principle. Let us all help prove them so. (June 2, 1955)

"The final ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court on the school segregation issue is," counsels *The Charlotte Observer* (North Carolina), "as moderate as the South could have reasonably expected. . . . It is all the South could have hoped for, whatever emotional critics on both sides of the issue may now contend." (June 1, 1955)

At the other end of the South, in St. Petersburg, Florida, *The Independent* says the "Court took the wisest course on segregation . . . when [it] wisely left to local school authorities and the lower courts the problem of ending racial segregation in the public schools." (June 1, 1955)

The Greensboro Record (North Carolina) believes the decision "is about as moderate as it could consistently be." (June 1, 1955) *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, North Carolina) comments:

Without altering its unanimous school desegregation decision of a year ago the U. S. Supreme Court has gone about as far as any Southerner could have expected in unanimously decreeing that its decision be carried out with 'deliberate speed' and in consideration of local conditions. (June 1, 1955)

The *Tampa Morning Tribune* (Florida) warns:

So there is no need for the Florida Legislature to take a special action now in the attempt to preserve segregation. There is no need for the people of Florida to be disturbed about what will happen to their schools next term. Nothing will happen. (June 1, 1955)

What are our conclusions after reading the editorials from the southern daily press on the May 31, 1955, United States Supreme Court decision? We read the editorials from more than thirty-five southern dailies, and their editorials fall roughly into the categories we mentioned at the beginning of this article: obey the law and desegregate as quickly as possible; take things easy and do not go too fast (the believers in "gradualism"); do not obey the law, those who are openly hostile.

About two-thirds of the editorials fall into the second group of those who advocate desegregation, but with slowness and caution. Not more than ten of the papers examined demand immediate desegregation, and

an even smaller number, not more than five or six, were openly hostile to the decision and counseled disobedience.

The Miami Herald (Florida) probably sums up the middle-of-the-road southern attitude as well as any of the papers consulted when it says:

The Supreme Court recognized that the process of desegregation in public schools will not come easily. In its wisdom it has directed a course of gradual compliance, thereby giving the South the opportunity to adjust itself to the court's history-making decision of May 17, 1954.

And we add a similar opinion from the *Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock):

No one expects massive social change to flow immediately from these decrees. . . . The challenge before all of us, white and Negro alike, is to order the change so that it serves the common good. . . . We believe that Arkansas, and the South, can live with this decision.

We believe that responsible Southern editorial opinion is more reflective of the thinking South on school desegregation than the rantings of the die-hard politicians. And if this assumption is true, desegregation will go ahead, perhaps more slowly in some places than in others; but, nevertheless, it will go ahead.

J.W.I.

PLANNING YOUTH CAMPAIGN—*Final plans for the Philadelphia, Pa., youth council summer membership drive were made by the following (from left): Connie Wines, president of the council; Mrs Lucille Blondin, consultant; Mrs. Muriel Gregg, national youth field secretary; (second row) Eversley Vaughn, consultant; Herbert Wright, national youth secretary; and Captain James Reaves, consultant. The drive opened July 14 and closed July 28.*

Editorials

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

THE Crisis is happy to report, despite the yappings of some politicians and a few forward incidents here and there, that many southern communities are continuing to make plans for desegregation.

The Oklahoma City school board issued a policy statement in August which says: "The board of education asks the sympathetic cooperation and patience of our citizens in its compliance with the law in making the changes that are necessary and advisable." Muskogee and Red Rock, both in Oklahoma, are also going to desegregate.

North Little Rock, Arkansas, also announces an end to school segregation. Other towns which have announced plans for desegregating their schools are Amarillo, Edinburg, Karnes county, Harlingen, Weslaco, Mission, Kerrville, Alpine, and Nordheim, all in Texas.

ON the other hand, the Alabama state legislature has passed a school "placement bill" which has as its admitted purpose the maintenance of segregated schools in that state. The bill, which became law on August 2 without the governor's signature because of the timing of its passage, gives to city and county boards of education the police power to "assure social order, goodwill and the public welfare" in assigning pupils to elementary and secondary schools. Provisions of the law make it possible for each child to be assigned to a school on an individual basis after consideration of some dozen of factors in his case. Needless to say these factors are going to operate to keep Negro children in segregated schools.

In North Carolina the assistant attorney general of that state, Beverly Lake, is urging white people not to comply with the school desegregation law.

IN Georgia the state board of education took the rash step of adopting a resolution that teachers who are now NAACP members must quit the Association by September 15 or have their teaching licenses revoked for life. Just how the Georgia board planned to discover NAACP members among its teachers it never made clear. But a week later the Board rescinded this resolution, tossing the matter of teacher's beliefs on segregation into the laps of local school authorities.

This threat boomeranged so far as NAACP memberships are concerned, since it actually helped the Association to get more memberships, one a $500 life membership.

The Georgia board move against Negro teachers was designed to intimidate Negroes in their fight for first-class citizenship. But even if the board had not rescinded its resolution it would not have worked, and it would not have intimidated Negro teachers nor any other Negroes in the State of Georgia. Southern diehards are forgetting that Negroes are determined to get integrated schools and to eliminate legal segregation from southern life.

IS THIS A TREND?

GARY, Indiana, policemen beat a 42-year-old Negro steel worker and one-time outstanding athlete. A Washington, D. C., policeman kills a Negro truck driver after an altercation. Two Negro churches are burned in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Demonstrating Florence, South Carolina, klansmen strike a local editor, from behind, when he asks why they are burning a cross. A fiery cross was placed in front of the house of a Richmond, Virginia, Negro attorney active in the public school segregation cases.

These were items in the daily press during the months of July and August. Are they haps or incidents? Are they the labor pains of a new and unsegregated South? No simple explanation, of course, will suffice and perhaps one should not attach too much significance to them, since they do not seem indicative of a trend nor to fit into one overall pattern. Yet we cannot help but believe that they are signs of a dying Segregated South. The Old South, it seems to us, knows this and that is why some of its elements are clinging so tenaciously to their traditional outlook, to their antiquated tactics of violence and intimidation, and to their idealogically discredited leaders. Their vision is confined to the resuscitation of a bygone epoch that is now as dead as the ox cart. A recent membership drive of white Citizens Councils in Georgia was a flop because responsible people simply refused to join up at the invitation of these agitators and hate-merchants.

Negroes might be puzzled and sometimes disturbed over these "goings-on," but they will not be deflected from their goal of full emancipation by 1963.

NO CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

THE first session of the 84h Congress did nothing on civil-rights legislation. This Democratically-controlled Congress took no action in either house on more than one hundred civil-rights bills which had been introduced covering such subjects as FEPC, protection of voting rights, abolition of segregation in interstate travel, and so on. The Democrats, apparently, do not want the Federal Government to support the Negro's constitutional rights by federal statutes. They prefer, it seems, to leave him to the tender mercies of the states and their interpretations of his rights. Such irresponsible members of the Democratic party as Senator Eastland of Mississippi and Congressman James Davis of Georgia attacked everyone favoring civil rights, ranging from the United States Supreme Court to the District of Columbia fire chief. They ranted about states' rights and misquoted the Constitution without the slightest regard for honesty or decency.

And the Republicans were almost as bad—through inaction. They simply avoided the civil-rights issue, except when they could make political propaganda by riding on the President's coat-tails.

If either the Democrats or the Republicans expect to get the Negro's vote, they are going to have to give more than lip service to civil-rights legislation.

College and School News

The eighth annual regional 4-H Club Camp for rural youths was held August 15-22 at HOWARD UNIVERSITY. More than 136 club members and 34 adult leaders from the seventeen states in the southern region attended the encampment. The boys and girls represented 350,000 of the nation's 4-H club members.

■

The American Broadcasting Company featured several Negro college choirs on the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND weekly radio series during July and August. The choirs of Atlanta university, Morehouse, Spelman, Clark, Wiley, and Texas college were heard during July. The choirs heard during August were those of Dillard, Fisk, Hampton Institute, and St. Augustine's college.

■

Matthew G. Carter, executive secretary of the Columbus, Ohio, YMCA, was summer baccalaureate-commencement speaker at CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE on July 31. There were seventeen candidates for degrees.

Ohio youth clubs got a new leader at the end of the two-day youth conference and workshop held on the CSC campus July 23-24. The youth club program was under the leadership of the Order of Pythagorans and the Girls Assembly and was sponsored by the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Ohio and the Armaranth Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, New York City, was commencement speaker at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE on June 6.

Dr. E. Perry Crump has been invited by Dr. Irvine McQuarrie to write the new chapters on "Sunshine and Fresh Air in Pediatrics" and "Physical Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood" in the latest edition of Vol. I, Brennemann-McQuarrie's *Practice of Pediatrics*, the standard work on the subject published in eight volumes by W. F. Prior Company, Inc.

A grant from the American Cancer Society for an investigation being conducted by Dr. Horace Goldie has been renewed in the amount of $6,480 for the coming year.

The Atomic Energy Commission has renewed its grant in support of the program being carried out by the Cancer Research Laboratories in the amount of $50,000 for the coming year.

Dr. P. F. Hahn was one of fifty-four medical scientists in America who was asked to submit papers to the conference on peace-time use of atomic energy held in Geneva, Switzerland, in August.

Dr. Harold D. West was re-elected president of Meharry at the annual meeting of the board of trustees held on May 20. Dr. West was commencement speaker at Morris Brown College on June 7.

■

A national fundamental education

center, opened in the Liberian back country by the Government of Liberia and UNESCO, graduated its first class in June. Located at Klay, twenty miles north of Monrovia, the center is one of three national centers now being operated in Africa and Asia with UNESCO technical assistance, as a partial answer to the problem of providing facilities for training men and women to carry out fundamental educational programs in their own countries.

■

Ethiopia has become the 74th Member State of the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. On July 1, Abebe Retta, Ethiopian ambassador to the United Kingdom, deposited his government's instrument of acceptance of the UNESCO constitution at a ceremony in the Foreign Office in London, where the constitution is deposited.

■

Seventy Negro high school seniors, from segregated or recently desegregated schools, have just been awarded $19,985 in supplementary scholarships by the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS. These awards bridge the gap between $250,000 in college scholarships awarded these students, through *NSSFNS* counselling and referral services, and their total financial needs.

A majority of the scholarship awards to Negro freshmen from southern states and the District of Columbia entering interracial colleges, primarily in the North, come under a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

TEN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES TO SERVE *YOU*

- School of Law
- Graduate School
- School of Music
- School of Religion
- College of Medicine
- College of Dentistry
- College of Pharmacy
- School of Social Work
- College of Liberal Arts
- School of Engineering & Architecture

13 NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETIES
ADVANCED ARMY AND AIR R.O.T.C.

Write
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

Baltimore 12, Md.

DIVISIONS

Regular — College of Liberal Arts. Co-educational. Full-time study on the campus.

Evening — Courses leading to degree offered in evenings at the Douglass High School Building.

Summer — A six-week Summer School Session. Special courses for public school teachers.

•

All courses lead to either the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree. For detailed information, write or call the Registrar. Telephone: CLifton 6870.

Holy Rosary Institute

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

A Boarding School for Boys and Girls

Grades 4 to 12

This institute presents a wonderful opportunity for students to develop into fine young men and women under expert teaching and experienced guidance and supervision. It means a school year without worry and anxiety for the busy mother and working father.

It means homelife, education, protection for the students.

Beautiful campus—Recreational facilities—Industrial arts.

Write: **Director Rev. Charles Windolph, S.V.D.**
Holy Rosary Institute, Lafayette, La.

Subscribe to THE CRISIS

$1.50 a Year

20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. 18

SONG POEMS WANTED
TO BE SET TO MUSIC

Submit one or more of your best poems for free examination. Any subject. Send poem.
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS MADE
FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS
411 Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
OF MISSOURI
Founded 1866
Member, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Teacher Training	Business Administration
Art	Music Education
Music	Agriculture
Home Economics	Physical Education
R. O. T. C.	
Mechanic Arts	

Graduate Program
Evening Classes

The School of Law ——— St. Louis
The School of Journalism Jefferson City

The Registrar—Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

of Education. These awards assist the adjustment of students moving from segregated high schools to non-segregated colleges and are part of an overall study of this subject by the NSSFNS under the Fund's grant.

In the seven years of its existence, the NSSFNS has helped more than 3,000 Negro students enter some 300 interracial colleges and universities, including Harvard, Yale, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Amherst, Northwestern, Oberlin, Notre Dame, Antioch, University of Southern California, as well as many others. These 300 colleges themselves awarded over $1,000,000 in scholarships among the 3,000 students, who benefited also by $150,000 in supplementary grants from the NSSFNS.

■

A $5,000 Clara and Ludwig Gunzendorfer scholarship fund has been established at SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE (Springfield, Massachusetts) for use in financing the education of students concerned with the problems of community tensions and discrimination. Income from the grant will be awarded annually to an outstanding student studying for a career in some type of social and community service.

The grant was made in recognition of the pioneering work the college has done in many areas of community tensions and prejudice.

■

The twelfth annual American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute held at FISK UNIVERSITY, June 27-July 9, had as one of its major features formal presentations, panel discussions, and clinic sessions on how to desegregate public schools

in compliance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court. Public school officials, teachers, community specialists and scholars lead these discussions.

■

Commencement speaker at TALLADEGA COLLEGE on June 6 was Dr. James M. Nabrit of Howard University.

A prominent New York woman, Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, was guest speaker and a well-known Ohio lawyer and civic worker, Clarence Sharpe, was discussion leader at the Eastern Regional Conference of the Talladega college alumni meeting held at Vassar college July 30-31.

■

A field survey just completed by the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television, and submitted to its executive committee, shows that 13 Educational Television stations (ETV), with a potential audience of nearly twenty-one millions, are under construction. These are in addition to the thirteen noncommercial outlets already on the air. When the new stations are completed, some within a few months, the total potential ETV audience will reach almost forty-six million, which is ten million more than the nation's present school enrollment.

■

Fifty-three states and territories have notified the White House Conference on Education that they will hold meetings to discuss and seek solutions to their educational problems. The state and territorial conferences will culminate in the White House Conference in Washington,

CHEYNEY

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

is a fully accredited member of American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education . . . and The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

PROFESSIONAL courses offered:

Elementary Education ..... B.S. Degree
Home Economics ..... B.S. Degree
Elementary and High School
Industrial Arts ..... B.S. Degree
Elementary and High School

Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission.

For further information and catalog write to Registrar.

JAMES HENRY DUCKREY, President
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Offers courses leading to the Master's degree in the fields of biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, Latin, mathematics, political science and sociology.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
a graduate school offering a two-year curriculum for prospective social workers, leading to the degree of Master of Social Work or to the professional certificate.

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
requiring college graduation for admission and offering a curriculum leading to the degree of Master of Science in Library Service.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
a graduate school offering curricula leading to the M.A. degree, designed to meet the needs of men and women who have chosen education as a professional career.

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
a graduate school offering thorough theoretical and practical teaching in the fields of business affairs, leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
in which the Atlanta institutions for higher education of Negroes combine under the direction of Atlanta University to offer courses on both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Strong Faculty—Limited Scholarship Aid
For Information Address the Registrar

D. C., from November 28 through December 1.

■

First summer convocation of the summer session of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY was addressed by Dr. John M. Ellison, retiring president of the university. More than 250 students and in-service teachers heard Dr. Ellison speak on the subject "On Being Alive."

The trustees, faculty, alumni, and friends of the university, as an expression of their appreciation for his services, gave Dr. Ellison a trip to Europe to attend the World Baptist Alliance, meeting in London, England.

■

Mrs. Helen A. Brown, candidate for the M.A. degree in English at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, has been awarded a graduate scholarship covering tuition and all fees at Pennsylvania state university. She will enroll in September to start work toward the degree of Ph.D.

The Atlanta summer school enrolled 252 this summer. In addition there were 87 children registered in the Oglethorpe elementary school, which is conducted as a demonstration school in connection with the summer school.

Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, dean of the Atlanta school of library service, was elected to the Council of the American Library Association at its recent meeting in Philadelphia. She is one of six elected from an association membership of 20,000 librarians to the policy-making body of the American Library Association.

The twenty-second summer season of the Atlanta University Theatre closed with the presentation of Wil-

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE

Established 1887 WILBERFORCE, OHIO

OVER THREE SCORE YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE TO YOUTH

CHARLES H. WESLEY, *President*

In choosing a college, a student, his parents and advisors should give thoughtful consideration to its program of education, its character-building potentialties, its intellectual atmosphere, the scholarly standing of its faculty, the beneficial effects of its student life and student activities, and the opportunities available for education in leadership and social action. CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE is co-educational and inter-denominational, and its students are selected solely on the basis of merit without reference to race or nationality. A low faculty-student ratio of one to nine provides virtual tutorial instruction and adequate educational guidance and counsel.

FULL STATE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ACCREDITATION

CURRICULAR DIVISIONS

ARTS AND SCIENCES
BUSINESS
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
INDUSTRIES
MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS (R.O.T.C.)
MUSIC
SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

For Application, Catalog and other information, write:

Registrar, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

liam Archibald's "The Innocents."

■

Approximately 80 persons from a six-state area attended the eleventh annual FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY coaching clinic.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of the university, attended a recent meeting of the National Education Association held in Chicago.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, was college commencement speaker on August 13.

Julia Martin, instructor in chemistry, was one of some 100 or more persons who attended the workshop for teachers of chemistry sponsored by the American Chemical Society at Fisk university.

■

SPELMAN COLLEGE professor of music, Willis Laurence James, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Music by Wilberforce university at its commencement exercises on June 9.

■

A half hundred degrees were awarded by LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) at its annual summer convocation on July 28. Bachelor degrees were granted in twenty-one major and/or minor areas of concentration.

Lincoln was host, in July, to more than 200 young people, with their club sponsors, leaders, county home agents, and parents in the three-day eighth annual 4-H State Short Course. The program was cooperatively sponsored by the University of Missouri, USDA, and the departments of home economics and agriculture at Lincoln.

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln, has been granted a year's leave of absence by the board of curators to fully recuperate from an illness.

■

Three VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE faculty and staff members retired at the close of the summer session. They are Mrs. Carrie Gandy of the personnel department, Blanche Harrison district agent of the cooperative extension service, and Dr. Mary Hunter director of the school of home economics.

Second annual one-week conference of the Trade and Industrial Education Service was held in July.

BENEDICT COLLEGE

A Pioneer Institution of Higher Learning Located in the City of Columbia, the Heart of South Carolina

The Following Degrees Are Conferred: A. B., B. S., B. Th. and B. D.

PRE-MEDICAL AND PRE-DENTAL TRAINING

Splendid Opportunities for Intellectual Growth and Character Development
Co-Educational Institute of Class "A" Rating

MODERATE EXPENSES

For further Information write
J. A. BACOATS, PRES.

BENEDICT COLLEGE
Columbia 13, South Carolina

What the Branches Are Doing

Arizona: Readers will be interested in this news item from Tucson excerpted from the *Tucson Daily Citizen* (June 4, 1955):

"Every day there are victories and tragedies which you don't read about in the newspapers. These are the quiet victories and tragedies which concern the realities (not just the pretty words) of civil liberties, democracy, human relations. They may affect one person or many.

"Every time a Tucson restaurant or a hotel gives up its practice of racial discrimination, every time the smallest housing or employment problem is solved without discrimination or ill feeling, another victory is noted by hundreds of Tucsonians of every race and creed.

"And these people give credit for many of the advances to a retired Army officer, Maj. Dorsey Watson, who is now something of a one man army fighting for civil rights with the same courage and intelligence which won him a Bronze Star and several other citations in his army days.

"Dorsey Watson was born in Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1904 and graduated from St. Emma Military Academy, a junior college in Virginia. Then he thought it would be fine to see the world so he joined the Army—and spent the next 16 years in the same spot, the United States Military Academy at West Point.

"He was a medical laboratory technician and for 12 of his 16 years at West Point was in charge of the hospital laboratory. This medical unit (because of the efforts of the famed army surgeon. Col. Percy M. Ashburn) became integrated in 1925 when segregation was accepted practice.

"In 1941 he was given a direct commission and transferred to the Coast Artillery and the following year came to Ft. Huachuca where he was in charge of the hospital.

"From there he was transferred to the 714 Medical Sanitary Company and was sent to New Guinea, was with the invasion troops at Luzon and set up a medical staging area at Manila.

"In 1947 he retired with a disability after 22 years and he and his wife, Pearl, moved to Tucson. Maybe the work he has done since then has been harder than any challenge he had in the Army. The work is different, the means are different, but the goal is still democracy.

"Several years ago Watson was awarded a certificate of recognition from the National Urban League for leadership in human relations and last year the Tucson Council for Civic Unity presented him an award for outstanding contributions in the field of race and religious relations in Tucson.

"He belongs to the Tucson Council for Civic Unity, is on the board of directors of both the local and state groups, works with the Urban League and was president of the local chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for three years until he retired in 1953 because of his health. Even a heart attack, however

SOME *of the participants in the Riverside, California, variety show given by the Riverside youth council: Evan Skipper, Andrea Taylor, and Faye McNair.*

has not kept him away from volunteer work.

"His work is by no means for the Negro race alone and one of his outstanding contributions to Tucson was the survey he conducted in 1949 for the citizens committee on low cost public housing. At that time he helped many Tucsonians to understand for the first time the tremendous need of better living conditions for hundreds of families living in slum areas."

Illinois: Hospitals that deny admission and use of their facilities to any person because of race, color or creed will now lose their tax exemption privileges under a bill signed into law by Governor William G. Stratton on Tuesday, July 12. The measure which amends the Illinois Revenue Act of 1939 was introduced in the Senate of the Illinois General Assembly by four Chicago Democrats, Senators Marshall Korshak, Robert E. Cherry, Fred B. Roti and Fred J. Smith. The measure was supported in the House of Representatives James Y. Carter, Charles Skyles, Corneal Davis, and Kenneth E. Wilson, Democrats and Ernest A. Greene, Republican, all of Chicago.

The bill was among those passed in the closing hours of the House on June 30 where it received 113 votes in favor with no recorded votes in opposition. It had earlier passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 6. The bill was amended in the House to provide that a hospital could not be denied tax exemption until it was proven in a court of law that they practiced discrimination. The amendment was sponsored by the Illinois Hospital Association.

A companion bill that would have provided penalties in addition to denial of tax exemption was killed in the Senate License and Miscellany Committee.

Leaders of the Illinois conference of branches greeted "the passage and signing of the bill into law as a step forward in the NAACP campaign to secure legislation to combat segregation and discrimination in Illinois."

Billy Jones, president, A. L. Foster, chairman of the legislative committee and Robert L. Birchman, director of publicity and research of the Illinois NAACP, in a joint statement declared "but this action by Governor Stratton to enact the measure to ban hospital bias into law in no way relieves him of responsibility for the failure of the FEPC-equal job opportunities bill."

The hospital anti-bias bill is the only civil rights measure to pass this session, 1955, of the Illinois legislature. The equal job opportunities bill passed in the House, only to be killed in the Senate. Bills to ban discrimination in public housing and in the issuance of automobile insurance died in committee.

The bill to ban hospital discrimination was supported by the Illinois conference of branches of the NAACP, the Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, the Illinois Industrial Union Council, CIO; Council Against Discrimination of greater Chicago, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workman, A. F. of L., United Packinghouse Workers, CIO; American Jewish Congress, Cook County Physicians Association and numerous other civic, community, church and labor organizations.

During the campaign for passage of the bill the Illinois NAACP and its legislative representative, Atty. Sylvester L. Carter testified before Senate committee hearings in support of the bill. Robert L. Birchman, director of publicity and research for the Illinois NAACP prepared a documentary report on segregation and discrimination in Illinois hospitals.

The Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, of which the Chicago NAACP is a sponsoring organization, published a

THE SAN FRANCISCO, *California, branch has launched a "Don't Ride" campaign against the local Yellow Cab Company because of its refusal to hire Negro drivers. Branch picket line in front of the famous St. Francis Hotel on Union Square is part of the strategy in fighting the company's racialism.*

pamphlet entitled "What Color Are Your Germs" that gave a detailed report on discrimination in Chicago hospitals.

Other news items from the CHICAGO branch include the following:

The NAACP Freedom Day action conference called upon Mayor Richard Daley, the Civil Service Commission, the City Council and the officials of the Chicago Fire Department to reexamine and take action to end segregated units in the Chicago Fire Department.

The conference resolution noted that "virtually all units of our Chicago Municipal government has banished or are moving in the direction of banishment of discrimination and segregation, with the single exception of our Fire Department." Negro members of the Fire Department are assigned to particular houses on the basis of their race.

Segregation in the placement of Ne-

gro firemen and discriminatory practices in hiring and upgrading in the Chicago Fire Department have been investigated by a special committee of the NAACP. Members of the committee are Gerald D. Bullock, Col. T. M. Mann and Mabry Roby. They will continue their investigations and report further plans for action to end Jim Crow policies in the Fire Department.

Organizations and individuals invited to attend a meeting of a planning committee of the conference or organizations to arrange for the conference. The meeting was held at the Washington Park YMCA, 5000 Indiana Avenue from 3:30 to 5:30 on Saturday, June 25.

The education committee of the NAACP proposed that there be an investigation and survey of segregation and discrimination in the public schools of Chicago similar to the one underway in New York City.

Michigan: The LANSING branch has just concluded its fight for freedom drive. The branch raised more than $500 through its "Miss Freedom" popularity contest. Seven girls participated in the contest, and the winners were Romaine Scott, Joan Eaton, who was crowned "Miss Freedom," and Betty Davis. These three girls raised more than $400.

New York: The housing committee of the CENTRAL LONG ISLAND branch reports the following:

Last April Governor Harriman signed the Metcalf-Baker housing bill which made it illegal, after July 1, 1955, in New York State, for any person or persons building a multiple dwelling or a development consisting of ten or more houses to refuse to sell to anyone because of race, creed, or color, provided that said building or buildings were built with state or local aid and/or are FHA or VA guaranteed.

Shortly after this bill became law, the national office of the NAACP instructed its branches about the positive steps that could be taken in the field of housing. The branch immediately, upon receipt of these instructions, organized a housing committee consisting of L. Strachan, chairman, Mrs. D. Cumberbach, vice-chairman, Dr. Eugene Reed, Atty. Wilfred Reape, Willie Cole, Eugene Burnett, and Vincent Best.

This committe called a mass meeting to discuss the housing bill, got in touch with housing experts, and sent invitations to twenty New York State branches. Posters and circulars were distributed, and press releases sent to five radio stations and to fifteen newspapers on Long Island and in New York City. Although representatives were invited from VA, FHA, the Mortgage Bankers Association of New York, and the National Real Estate Board, none sent representatives. Madison Jones, former race advisor with the FHA and now special assistant for housing with the national office, gave especially valuable advice which helped to make this mass meeting the huge success it was.

Much of the forum was devoted to questions from the floor, and most of the questions were directed to Emil Keen, president of the Long Island Building Institute. Mr. Keen placed the responsibility for the lack of more adequate housing for minorities upon the lending institutions which, he said, are reluctant to grant mortgages to Negroes on the same basis as to whites. Senator Metcalf and Assemblyman Baker, who co-sponsored the bill, explained the law and the means by which it might be implemented. Atty. Frances Levenson explained the penalties for violation of the law.

The housing forum was also a success financially. A total of $243.14 was raised from various sources, with expenditures of $176.03, leaving a balance of $67.11.

auxiliary accounts for more than 700 branch members a year during the branch membership campaign.

This year's tea was Highlighted by a spectacular fashion show and featured the crowning of "Miss Cleveland Branch NAACP of 1955." Over twenty social clubs entered contestants in the popularity contest. One of the largest crowds of any social gathering of the year, witnessed the crowning of Mrs. Dorothy Mitchell, president of the former Jr. Federation Club, as "Miss Cleveland Branch NAACP of 1955."

In addition to sponsoring an annual "Organizational Tea," the junior women of the Cleveland branch NAACP serve as ushers at all official meetings of the branch, provide volunteer workers for the branch office, account for more than 750 memberships each year, and has a regularly scheduled program for the group each month.

Pennsylvania: This report comes from the JOHNSTOWN branch. The first king and queen of the Pennsylvania NAACP will be crowned this year at the state meeting of the NAACP in Johnstown, October 28-30.

A spokesman for the PHILADELPHIA branch told the city council committee on finance that Negroes need a better opportunity to acquire training that will equip them to compete adequately in a system of employment or merit.

Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., educator and pastor of Bright Hope Baptist church, made this statement while testifying before the Committee's hearing on resolution No. 446, sponsored by Councilman Louis Stevens.

This resolution authorizes the president and mayor to jointly appoint an eleven-member committee to determine whether higher educational opportunities are available to all qualified Philadelphians, regardless of racial or economic background.

The adoption of such measure, said Dr. Gray, would be consistent with the concept of FEPC already accepted by Philadelphia.

In urging the resolution's adoption, he pointed out that nearly 150,000 Negro youth with families have migrated to this city from the South during the past ten years. This fact, he said, is reflected in the "all Negro" schools which have developed in our community.

"When Negro students have completed a school generation in Philadelphia, their desire to attend college will intensify," said Dr. Gray.

But, he added, the economic limitations on Negro family incomes and the few scholarships available serve to reduce Negro youth incentive to prepare or plan for college attendance.

The spokesman then told the committee that a program that would provide higher educational opportunities for young people who are desirous and capable of such training, but are financially unable to do so, would tend to change the entire Negro community's outlook on Philadelphia.

Philadelphia's young people met the NAACP's Muriel Greeg, recently appointed youth field secretary when she visited Philadelphia during July to institute operation youth for the organization's local branch.

Mrs. Gregg, currently on a tour of Pennsylvania youth councils, helped to set up a reorganization plan for the Philadelphia NAACP youth council and also participated in the organization and execution of a city-wide youth membership campaign for the summer months.

Texas: Mrs. R. W. Stafford of ABILENE is the first Negro to enroll in a white school in Abilene. She is now a student in McMurry college, a Methodist institution, where she is working toward her M.A. degre.

Local Negroes have also filed a petition for integration with the local schoolboard.

Investors in Freedom

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRANCHES TOWARDS "FIGHTING FUND FOR FREEDOM" FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY, 1955

(This Statement Includes Contributions Reported at the Freedom Fund Dinner, June 23, at 46th Annual Convention, June 21-26, Atlantic City, N. J.)

ALABAMA	
State Conference	$100.00
Anniston	50.00
Bessemer	50.00
Birmingham	50.00
Brewton	12.97
Brundidge	25.00
Etowah County	50.00
Eufaula	25.00
Jasper	50.00
Mobile	100.00
Montgomery	50.00
Selma	50.00
Tuskegee	50.00
ARKANSAS	
Dewitt	25.00
ALASKA	
Anchorage	50.00
Kodiak	65.34
ARIZONA	
Aqua Fria	5.00
Okemah	20.00
Phoenix	225.00
Pinal County	30.00
CALIFORNIA	
Berkeley	391.79
Herlong	23.30
Oakland	428.59
Riverside	10.13
Tracy	25.00
New England Regional Conference	50.00
CONNECTICUT	
Hartford	200.00
Meriden	25.00
New Canaan	212.00
Norwalk	400.00
DELAWARE	
Newark	25.00
FLORIDA	
Ft. Lauderdale	100.00
Homestead	25.00
Jacksonville	25.00
GEORGIA	
Brunswick	25.00
Dublin	25.00
Macon	24.61
ILLINOIS	
Chicago	1,000.00
East St. Louis	115.35
Joliet	32.20
Kankakee	25.00
Lake County	35.00
INDIANA	
Evansville	113.15
Gary	100.00
Madison County	12.50
Shelbyville	25.00
Tri-County	22.52
IOWA	
Burlington	50.00
Des Moines	200.00
Sioux City	86.35

KENTUCKY

Cynthiana	30.00
Irvington	50.00
Owensboro	25.00
Versailles	10.00

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge	575.00
Thibodaux	60.70

MARYLAND

Howard County	50.00
Wicomico County	15.00
Worcester County	50.00

MASSACHUSETTS

Bershire County	40.00
Boston	1,000.00
New Bedford	25.00
Springfield	2,586.50

MICHIGAN

Detroit	2,000.00
Flint	100.00
Lansing	400.88
Saginaw	300.00
Three Rivers	25.00

MISSISSIPPI

State Conference	474.49
Amory	33.00
Belzoni	243.00
Batesville	100.00
Claiborne County	20.00
Cleveland	200.00
Coahoma County	147.36
Columbus	10.00
Greenwood	80.00
Hattiesburg	100.00
Indianola	20.00
Jackson	250.00
Laurel	10.00
Louisville	13.90
McComb	100.00
Natchez	135.50
Prentiss	5.00
Shelby	5.00
Vicksburg	20.00
Walthal County	10.00
Washington County	51.75
Lawrence County	5.00
Yazoo City	43.50

MISSOURI

Charleston	10.00
Columbia	158.00
Saline County	7.50

NEBRASKA

Omaha	30.00

NEVADA

Reno	100.00

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City	1,000.00
Jersey City	200.00
New Brunswick	24.50
Trenton	127.00

NEW MEXICO

Dona Ana County	57.00

NEW YORK

Glen Cove	11.65
Jamaica	500.00
Schenectady	250.00

NORTH CAROLINA

State Conference	5,000.00
Richmond County	50.00
Perquiman's County	100.00
Reidsville	50.00
Thomasville	50.00

OHIO

Akron	303.00
Cleveland	140.75
Dayton	500.00
Warren	200.00

OKLAHOMA

Langston	25.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Main Line	200.00
Coatesville	5.00
Pittsburgh	100.00

RHODE ISLAND	
Providence	50.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	
State Conference	1,000.00
Clarendon County	318.22
Elloree	35.00
Estill	50.00
Florence	37.00
TEXAS	
State Conference	2,975.00
Dallas	45.00
Fort Worth	300.00
Houston	454.50
Liberty County	25.00
San Antonio	50.00
Terrell	5.00
UTAH	
Salt Lake City	72.00
VIRGINIA	
Charles City-New Kent Counties	50.00
WISCONSIN	
Kenosha	20.00

WHY MONKEYS LIVE IN TREES

Listen to the story of the wildcat.

Once upon a time the wildcat spent a whole day hunting without catching a single thing. He was tired and he sat down to rest, but the fleas wouldn't let him alone.

He sees a passing monkey and calls to him:

"Monkey, please come here and catch my fleas."

The monkey agreed and while he was hunting fleas the wildcat slept. When the monkey noticed this, he tied the wildcat's tail around a tree and fled.

The wildcat woke up, but when he tried to move he found his tail tied to a tree. He tried his best to free himself, but couldn't. He lay there panting.

A tortoise passed by. "Please untie my tail," the wildcat cried.

"You won't kill me if I untie you?" asked the tortoise.

"No, I won't hurt you," answered the wildcat.

The tortoise untied him and the wildcat went home. Then he told all the animals: "In five days announce that I am dead and that you are going to bury me."

On the fifth day the wildcat stretched out on his back and feigned death. All the animals came and danced around him. Suddenly the wildcat jumped up and grabbed for the monkey, but the monkey climbed a tree and got away.

This is why the monkey lives in trees and does not come down to the ground. He is too much afraid of the wildcat.

—Ewe Tale *(The Ewe are a linguistic stock inhabitating the coast of Dahomey and Togoland, West Africa.)*

Don't just talk about Racial Justice...

Do something about it!

JOIN THE NAACP AS A LIFE MEMBER.

Annual installments of as little as $50 or more, sent either to your local branch of the NAACP or to the New York City office, can make you a Life Member in this vital Crusade for Racial Justice.

THE NAACP

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

YOUR SPARE TIME IS WORTH MONEY

Agents Wanted

To SELL America's Fastest Growing Publication

THE

Chicago Defender

WORLDS GREATEST WEEKLY

No Experience Needed

Just Fill Out Form Below and Mail Today

•

DON'T DELAY

•

You can start tomorrow earning from $5 to $40.00 each week

CHICAGO DEFENDER
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 5528
CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS

I want to sell the Chicago Defender. Please start me as a salesman:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....